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LOUISVILLE ASKS FOR TRADE ONLY ON MERIT BASIS

City Seeks New Industries, but Insists That They Must Gain by Coming

CENTRAL MARKETING POSITION STRESSED

Gate to South, but Nearer Canada Than Memphis, It Lists Many Advantages

By TULLY NETTLETON

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—"There, of course, is the original reason Louisville is here," said a Louisville business man as he pointed out his office window to the falls of the Ohio River opposite the city.

Of course it was speaking historically—of times in the later 1700's soon after George Rogers Clark founded the city by establishing his headquarters here in the winning of the then "Northwest," and when cargoes of river boats had to be unloaded and carried around the falls.

Today there are myriad other reasons, some of which the man at the window went on to enumerate: cheap hydroelectric power from the same falls, central position for marketing in both North and South, contented and steady labor, proximity to such raw materials as the coal, limestone and numerous other products of the Kentucky hinterland.

Another feature, moreover, which quickly convinces a visitor of the stability of the city and its residents is the exceptional number of houses of brick and stone, homes of individuality from cottages to mansions, all built as if to proclaim that their owners mean to stay in Louisville.

Brick Came on Mule-Back. The tradition began, as a few particularly old houses testify, in times when brick had to be transported from Virginia on mule-back. Later when other sections were drawing upon their white and yellow pine, Kentucky had found nearer at hand apparently inexhaustible quarries of the limestone which ribs its blue-grass hills and excellent pits of brick-making clay.

From this enduring material in the Victorian era came elegant and distinguished-looking homes which line Third and Fourth Streets and make them two of the most picturesque moderately old residential streets to be found in an American city.

Many of these, with invitingly wide porches and doors or window panels of stained and leaded glass, still are occupied as town houses of well-to-do owners, and although others have become apartment houses or boarding houses, all are neat and dignified. After all, why shouldn't a boarding house be as proud of its appearance as any other?

But the finer homes of today—and there are palatial ones set in grounds that are no less than estates—occupy the highlands to the eastward around Cherokee Park, the first of the city's splendid group of natural parks. More mass plots, these! Both Cherokee Park and Inverness Park are several times large enough to get lost in.

The former is a maze of groves and brooks, stone bridges and winding highways, flanked by a golf links.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Mayor of Vienna Acts to Repress Military Groups

Means to Stop Armed Clashes Between Party Forces Taken in Austria

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA.—The Mayor, Karl Seitz, in his official capacity of Governor of the Province of Vienna, has issued orders forbidding all future assemblies of uniformed organizations in military formation within the province. This action is the first real step toward removing the greatest danger to post-war Austria, namely, large scale demonstrations of rival armed bodies, capable at any time of precipitating civil war.

The chief of these are the Republican Defence and the Home Defence Guards, belonging respectively to the Social Democrats and the Christian Socialists. The Mayor's decision doubtless will soon be followed by governors of other provinces, for public opinion has been aroused against such demonstrations of party feeling since the Vienna riots of July, 1927, and unfortunate minor clashes in the provinces almost every Sunday.

The business community supports the Mayor because of the extra financial burden of increased police force necessary to maintain order, and foreign tourist traffic authorities also, because of the possibility of unfavorable reaction of such demonstrations on the influx of foreign visitors. Undoubtedly the proposed reform will meet with protest, but it has the support of leaders in public life.

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Rival Leaders Unite to Aid Rural England

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON.—The unusual spectacle was witnessed here of three leaders in a great political contest, who are engaged in attacking each other fiercely upon election platforms throughout Britain, uniting to support the joint appeal to the public for funds for the preservation of rural England.

This appeal is signed by Stanley Baldwin, J. Ramsay MacDonald and D. Lloyd George. It says: "During the next few weeks we shall differ on so many problems of public importance that we gladly take the opportunity of showing that on one subject we speak with a united voice—namely in advocating the preservation of our countryside in its rich personality and character."

Cigarette Men Drop Insidious Radio Publicity

Public Wins Demand—Company Agrees to 'Tone Down' Programs

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON.—The public's fight against objectionable cigarette advertisements over the ether has brought tangible effects. As a result, the air is likely to be cleared of future "paid testimonials" and a border line of trade practices which touch on the unfair.

At the same time, those close to the evolution of the Radio Commission believe that an "unwritten law of the air" has been instituted which will rest as a precedent in future cases involving radio censorship.

With a verbal promise to a member of the Federal Radio Commission, officials of the American Tobacco Company agreed to "tone down" their program broadcast weekly over the National Broadcasting Company network. In actual practice this promise proves to mean that virtually every feature of the program to which objection had been taken has been eliminated. But this step was not reached until an overwhelming national protest had rolled into the offices of the Federal Radio Commission, until the National Food Products Administration had made formal objection and until the Radio Commission itself had decided on a special investigation, with possible cancellation of licenses of the 38 stations involved.

Harold Lafont, federal radio commissioner, who has taken an active interest in the situation, expressed himself as well satisfied by the change. It is a question for the commission to decide now, whether the proposed chain program, in view of the continuation of the licenses of the 38 radio chain stations shall be held, or called off, in view of the changed situation. Station WTAM, Cleveland, had already canceled this part of its chain program.

Such a mass of protest as reached the commission in connection with the cigarette advertisements has rarely, if ever, been duplicated, officials declared. It was only in its initial stages, it is said, when the tobacco company bowed to the storm and withdrew the features which were causing most complaint. The matter was due to be raised in Congress, an official of the commission stated, if this action had not been taken.

Churches and societies everywhere were sending criticisms to their Congressmen, who in turn appealed to the Radio Commission, while promoters of the chain program.

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PARAGUAY REPORTS CLASH IN CHACO

Says Bolivian Patrol Fired on Technical Commission

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUENOS AIRES, (By U. P.)—The newspaper La Prensa publishes a dispatch from Asuncion stating that a Paraguayan technical commission was fired on in the Gran Chaco by a Bolivian patrol on May 5.

The commission was one which had been sent into the Bahia Negra region to determine the exact geographic position of Fort Vanguardia and report to the Washington conference.

Twice the commission was fired on by patrols, the dispatch reported. The fire was not returned, it was said, because of strict orders from the Paraguayan Government to avoid hostilities. The incidents were reported by the Paraguayan Government to Washington.

PERU'S NEW CABINET SWORN INTO OFFICE

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The Peruvian Cabinet sworn into office May 7 is made up of the following: Foreign Relations, Pedro Jose Rada Gamio; Department of Interior and President of Cabinet, Benjamin Huanca; Justice, J. Mattias Leon; War, Gen. Jose Luis Salomon; Navy and Marine, Adolfo Augusto Loayza; Finance, Manuel G. Masias; Public Works, Alfredo Mendiolia.

BACHELORS OF TURKEY TO ESCAPE HEAVY TAX

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANGORA, Turkey.—Apprehension which has existed among Turkish bachelors since drawing up the draft law and envisaging heavy taxation on them until they married, has now completely disappeared, for the parliamentary financial commission has rejected this bill.

ELECTRIC RATES MUCH TOO HIGH, ENGINEER SAYS

Reduction, It Is Believed, Would Benefit Both Companies and Public

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON.—Reductions in the rate for electricity, with a resultant increase in consumption, thereby easing housework, are sought in an open letter sent to the Federal Power Commission by Morris Llewellyn Cooke, consulting engineer and a director of the Pennsylvania Giant Power Survey authorized by the state Legislature.

The 10,000-word letter includes reports of analyses of costs in 45 privately owned and 19 publicly owned plants in 10 states, which Mr. Cooke says reveal actual costs of distribution.

Mr. Cooke plans to place this letter in the hands of every state public service commission, and to lay his findings before a number of public hearings in an effort to organize sentiment throughout the United States to force a reduction of rates to the point he believes possible.

Pretext for High Rates. Mr. Cooke believes that his survey has removed all secrecy surrounding the fixing of rates by distinguishing distribution costs from those of transmission and generation. "Amazingly excessive charges" for distribution have been used as pretext for keeping rates at their present high average, he declares.

Mr. Cooke's letter sets forth detailed figures for plants examined and cites a lengthy list of authorities to support both the contention that there has been concealment and ignorance regarding the cost of distribution and that domestic rates are unjustifiably high. "Sworn statements" of numerous publicly and privately owned companies, indicate that the whole cost of distribution is approximately 1 1/2 cents a year per kilowatt hour for each customer," he declares.

State utility boards must alter their requirements in reports from companies so that costs may be reduced fully and with proper allocation, if there are to be rate reductions. Mr. Cooke feels, at present, improper assignment of cost to various states of production and delivery keeps the rate to large consumers at a relatively low figure, he points out, while the rate to householders is kept as high as possible.

"When all costs are properly segregated to the class of service responsible for them, the charge for current actually delivered over any individual service will be necessarily at a very low rate—certainly not to exceed two cents per kilowatt hour and possibly a good deal below that," he contends.

Seeks Basis for Fair Rates. Mr. Cooke urges fair rates based on cost plus a reasonable profit in his foreword which continues: "Steps have already been taken in a number of the states to question the theory on which domestic rates have always been based. In the early days of the electrical industry it was the high rates paid by the light user which in large measure financed the development of the use of electricity in the industries."

"And it has been the excessive rates paid by the householder, and other relatively small consumers, which have made possible the post-war era of interconnection and consolidation of companies with its accompanying in many cases of fantastically inflated capital values."

"Through marvelous advances in technique, with resulting lowering of costs, through the adoption of capital values based on the cost of reproduction at post-war prices as substitutes for values based on the rapid expansion of the use of electricity, and through the ease with which electric securities have been marketed, the electrical industry has enjoyed the maximum of prosperity."

"But it seems hardly likely that relief through these sources can continue to keep pace with the mounting exactions of holding companies—the outgrowth of purchase and repurchase of properties at fancy prices."

British Textiles Inquiry Is Asked

Operatives, Said Secretary, Wanted to Know Number of Middlemen Intervening

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A plea for a government inquiry into the cotton trade was made at the conference of the United Textile Workers at Blackpool by James Bell, secretary, who said that not only the operatives but the employers rejoiced that the government's Factory Bill had not passed.

It was time, he said, for an authoritative investigation into the cotton industry which would tell the public what it wanted to know. The operatives desired to learn the actual difference in the prices the growers received for the raw material and the prices paid for it by the spinners. They also wanted to know who received the difference, and the number of middlemen between the spinner and the consumer. Better information was also required regarding the recapitalization of the mills.

Farm Products Lead New Tariffs in Climb Toward Higher Levels

Sugar, Wool and Beef Top List of Upward Changes Agreed Upon by Republican Majority of House Committee—Manufactured Articles Also Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—Readjustment of the protective tariff structure set up seven years ago after the Republicans took control of the Government is proposed by the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee in a voluminous bill presented May 7 to the House and designed to supplant the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922.

Substantial increases in rates designed to afford greater protection to American farmers, sugar producers, wool growers and many manufacturing industries were recommended, although some schedules, notably those dealing with tobacco and spirits, were left unchanged. Few alterations were proposed in other schedules, dealing with books and paper, and iron and steel.

The increase generally accredited on Capitol Hill with being of the greatest moment to the people, were 64 one-hundredths of a cent a pound on Cuban raw sugar, with the new rate of 24 cents a pound, and 3 cents a pound on raw wool, with the new rate 34 cents.

Wool Up All Along the Line. Compensatory increases in practically all manufactures of wool, including clothing, blankets, and the like, were proposed, with like increases affecting molasses, maple sugar, sirup and dextrin.

Although raw cotton would be left on the free list by the bill, substantial advances in duties were proposed in the case of cotton goods, more particularly those of the finer grades, with the explanation that the purpose is to improve conditions in the New England textile industry as far as may be possible by means of the tariff.

Besides advancing rates, the Republicans on the Ways and Means Committee proposed many changes in methods of administering the law, chief among which is authorization to the President to investigate systems for valuation in the United States on which to base duties on imports and to report to Congress with plans for its use.

In addition, the majority recommended the recreation of the tariff President to replace at his will any or all of the six members of the present organization. The new commission would have seven members with their nominations by the President, subject to the approval of the Senate. Under existing law not more than three members could be of the same political party.

The terms of each commissioner would be seven years and their salaries, effective upon the passage of the act, would be \$12,000 annually instead of \$10,000 as at present. Willis Hawley (R.), Representative from Oregon and chairman of the committee, in a general statement on (Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

BRITISH PAPERS RESIST CHANGE IN REPARATIONS

Opinion Is Solid Against Young Plan Due to Alteration in Spa Percentages

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON.—The practically unanimous verdict of newspapers of all shades of opinion here is against acceptance of Owen D. Young's latest reparations proposals on the ground that they are "based on a revision of Spa percentages which did not work exclusively to the disadvantage of the British Empire."

The Times, from which the above quotation is taken, adds: "It may be taken for granted that no British Government of whatever political complexion will be prepared to look with favor upon any revision of this character." The Liberal Manchester Guardian calls the proposal a "cool suggestion."

Telegraph (Conservative) says: "It must be said once and emphatically that this is not to be regarded as a minor matter upon which a concession is admissible." The Daily Mail (Independent Conservative) says: "The acceptance would mean 'yet another burden for the grossly overtaxed British taxpayer.'"

The position is Great Britain, which was owed by its European allies more than it owed the United States, has done as much, if not more, than could be expected in saying it would only ask from the Allies and Germany together enough to pay its debt to the United States.

The demand for yet another sacrifice on top of this one seems to the entire nation unreasonable and inadmissible unless shared equally all round. But the Young scheme as understood here involves an alteration in favor of the French of the so-called Spa percentages fixed in 1920 under which France was to receive 52 and Britain 22 per cent of all sums paid by Germany as reparations.

Any such proposal is regarded as outside the scope of the present Paris negotiations. The Times, however, making this clear adds nevertheless: "It would be a great step forward" if the conference could "place on record some unanimous agreement as to the figure Germany might reasonably be expected to pay." This would "bring the goal of a finally within reach of the ordinary machinery of diplomatic negotiation."

Young's Plan of Annuities Sets Annual Reich Payment at About \$500,000,000

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS.—Supplementary information regarding the construction of the Young plan of annuities for German reparations follows: Beginning at 1,675,000,000 gold marks for the first year the annuities are augmented by 25,000,000 marks each year until 2,100,000,000 is reached, when 50,000,000 is added. The annuity at the twentieth year is 2,200,000,000 and from the twenty-first to thirty-seventh year the figure is constant at 2,364,000,000. The average is 1,938,000,000 (about \$500,000,000).

In a separate column are stated the amounts required to pay interest and amortization of the 1924 Dawes loan to Germany. The sum needed for the first five years and then drops gradually until the final or twentieth year when 69,200,000 is asked for and at which point the loan is extinguished. Averaged over the 20 years it would be 3,785,000,000. Annuities from the thirty-eighth to the fifty-eighth years strike a lower steady rhythm calculated to cover the allied debts owed to the United States.

The Young plan figures made no mention of the international banks.

COUZENS POWER CONTROL PLAN UP TO CONGRESS

Senator Wants It Linked With His Proposed Communications Board

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON.—Federal regulation of the interstate water-power industry has been formally laid before Congress by James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, as an addition to his proposal of an independent commission for the control of communications.

Coming from Mr. Couzens, and as part of legislation in which the Administration is known to have the greatest interest, the water-power proposal is of the utmost importance. Mr. Couzens is a regular Republican, and his suggestion that regulation of the interstate power business be included in his communications control agency is attributed by him directly to a recommendation conferred in President Hoover's inaugural address.

The section of the address that Mr. Couzens holds to support his proposal is under the subhead, "The Relation of Government to Business," and reads as follows:

"In recent years we have established a differentiation in the whole method of business regulation between the industries which produce and distribute commodities on the one hand and public utilities on the other. In the former our laws insist upon effective competition; in the latter, because we substantially confer a monopoly by limiting competition, we must regulate their services and rates."

"The rigid enforcement of the laws applicable to both groups is the very basis of equal opportunity and freedom from domination for all our people, and it is just as essential for the stability and prosperity of business itself, as for the protection of the public at large. Such regulation should be extended by the Federal Government within the limitations of the Constitution and only when the individual states are without power to protect their citizens through their own authority. On the other hand, the authority rests only in the Federal Government."

It is also known on excellent authority that Mr. Couzens' suggestion has even more direct Presidential endorsement. According to authoritative information the proposal was originally broached from an administration source. Mr. Couzens, it was stated, had originally intended confining his commission strictly to communications, but when interstate power regulation was advised he immediately accepted the idea and included it in his bill, when its hearings on his bill began, that he would add the new proposition.

Hearings on the Couzens measure were opened by the committee at the special session of Congress under auspices of the Senate Commerce Committee.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Navy Balloonists Hailed Winners in National Race

Traveled 900 Miles in 44 Hours—Official Decision Is Withheld

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Navy Balloon No. 1 is credited with winning the 1929 national elimination balloon race.

The crew of the Detroit Times entry, last of the bags to report, advised race headquarters May 7 that they had landed near Newcomb, N.Y., and that all was well despite a landing in an isolated district. E. J. Hill piloted the Times entry and Arthur Schlosser was his aide.

The flights must first be checked by the National Aeronautical Association before the winner is declared officially. The Navy No. 1, piloted by Lt. T. G. W. Settle, came down near Charlestown, Prince Edward Island, traveling at a faster rate, estimated unofficially at 900 miles. The bag was in the air 44 hours.

First and second place winners in the national race are entitled to compete in the international balloon race. The United States will have a third entry in the international this year, Capt. W. E. Kepner of the army being the defender. He won both the national and the international in 1928.

GUTTERING CANDLES GO AT MOUNT VERNON

Now, on Washington's Estate, They Push a Button

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Custodians of Mount Vernon have substituted electric lights for candles at the Virginia estate of the "Father of His Country." All buildings except the mansion are supplied with electricity throughout through underground conduits. The old kitchen building is equipped with an electric range and a refrigerating plant.

Woodlawn, adjoining Mount Vernon, home of Nellie Custis Lewis, is also equipped with electricity, as are Old Christ Church, in Alexandria, where Washington was a vestryman, and the Fairfax Mansion, Mount Eagle, near Alexandria.

Ten Notorious Traps for Unwary Collegians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berkeley, Calif.

WHAT words are most commonly misspelled in the English language? A survey of the orthography of students at the University of California reveals the 10 words most frequently misspelled by college students. Members of the faculty declare that the words most often found misspelled by writers of all ages and classes are: separate, lose, ninety, privilege, villain, Chau-tauqua, accommodate, all right, regretation and ecstasy. Ten other words commonly misspelled by college students as well as many university graduates are: exhilarate, hypocrisy, indispensable, irrelevant, oneself, sacrifice, supersede, counselor, embarrass and harass.

American Home Linked to Goal of World Peace

Platform of Parent-Teacher Congress to Emphasize Support of Law

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON.—A strong program of education for parents and of positive character development in children as the best means of correcting national problems and promoting international understanding is being drafted by the resolutions committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, to be presented to the annual convention here.

The committee, headed by Dr. Randall Condon of Cincinnati, is drafting a report which will reaffirm the organization's stand in favor of law observance and law enforcement, peace and good will.

The committee report, which is regarded as certain of passage by the congress, will recommend support for the International Federation of Home and School, which is headed by Mrs. Anna M. Vernon of Philadelphia, a former president of the National Congress.

Expansion of Program. "The international movement is the logical expansion of our work in this country," said Mrs. Reeve in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor. "Children are the future citizens of any country. It is not for us of the United States to determine the specific methods which shall be used by any other country in developing and protecting its child life but there are certain standards upon which we all should unite and the furtherance of which will be a potent contribution toward international peace."

"Our members in other countries believe that their family solidarity is far superior to that of the United States and they regard us as giving our children too free rein. But they do admit that we are ahead of them in having been able to develop a national organization bringing together parents and teachers who often are pitted against each other in the other countries. At our convention in Geneva, Switzerland, this summer we shall bring together our joint contributions from all the countries."

Mrs. Hoover visited the sessions of the convention, President Hoover was photographed with the delegates on the portico at the White House, and later in the afternoon the women went to Mount Vernon, where an oak tree was planted by Mrs. S. M. N. Marrs of Texas, national president.

With Miss Florence Ward presiding the rural life department had a luncheon, at which a gavel was presented to the association's Americanization work.

Idaho Attorney Refuses to Help "Enemies of Law"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COEUR D'ALENE, Ida.—"I am happy to inform you that I am not in sympathy with your attorney's motion for a writ of habeas corpus advocating repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and enforcement act," wrote James F. Allshie, practicing lawyer in Coeur d'Alene, to the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers, Inc., in New York.

"The amendment is in the Constitution of the United States, and I cannot contribute whatever influence I may have to public opinion toward the encouragement of bootleggers, rumrunners and highbinders, enemies all of the law and order of this country."

Mr. Allshie received from the committee a letter which has been sent generally to members of the bar, asking them to use the traditional influence of lawyers to get resolutions passed, looking to "relief by repeal of an intolerable situation."

In his reply, Mr. Allshie seriously questioned the ethics involved in the proposal of the committee, since membership in the legal profession involves an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Florida Lawyer Denounces "Attack on Constitution"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—"Declaring it 'inconceivable that any lawyer sworn officers of the courts—should deliberately organize to lead what is, in effect, an attack on the Constitution of the United States,' Lee Guest, a Jacksonville lawyer has rebuked the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers, Inc., at New York, in an open letter, for their current effort to get bar associations to advocate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Mr. Guest, who is immediate past president of the Jacksonville Bar Association, wrote in answer to a letter sent out by this committee, setting forth that the public has traditionally looked to the bar for guidance, particularly on questions involving the government, and its conviction that it is therefore a public

NATIONAL BAR QUASHES WETS' ATTACK ON LAW

Association's Executive Committee Tables Motion to Oppose Jones Act

BODY IS DECLARED

BACK OF ALL LAWS

Effort of Lawyers' Group in New York to Swing Organization Collapses

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON.—The executive committee of the American Bar Association has tabled motions presented by wets urging the association to join a group of New York lawyers in opposing the provisions of the Jones-Stalkor Act.

By the action the effort to give any organized or official aid to opponents of prohibition among the bar in New York collapses.

The American Bar Association, it is declared by its officials assembled here, should not express its opinions as a body upon the justice or injustice of a law, or upon a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Behind Closed Doors. The meeting of the executive committee was behind closed doors, and anticipated meetings of the American Law Institute to be held here this week, which have brought prominent attorneys from all over the country to the capital, with George W. Wickesham at their head.

In addition, the committee on commercial law and bankruptcy of the national bar association is meeting here to consider the necessity for revising and strengthening the Bankruptcy Act.

Those who attended the preliminary meeting of the association's executive committee said that the action regarding the Jones-Stalkor Act was all over in a minute, and that the tabling of wet protests was a foregone conclusion.

It was pointed out that instead of opposing the dry law and the Jones-Stalkor Act, the American Bar Association has gone officially on record in favor of enforcing all laws.

Law Misinterpreted. Opponents of the law have endeavored to make it appear that possible penalties of five years in jail or \$10,000 carried by the new law would be applied to all liquor offenses, whereas their major purpose is to extend the discretionary power of the judges, who can impose penalties running up to these limits in more serious cases, and withhold them in minor cases, as they see fit.

William Dwyer Lewis, chairman of the bar association's section on legal education, and director of the American Law Institute, reported to the executive committee at an earlier meeting that great strides have been made in bringing up the educational standards of pre-law training, in accordance with the bar association's policy, for a minimum of two years college instruction prior to law course. Two-thirds of the states now require such training, it is stated.

The committee adopted a resolution giving the bar association's committee on professional ethics power to bring before it for trial any member of the association for "judicial misconduct."

Following the meeting it was made known that steps are being taken to raise a \$200,000 endowment fund for the association's Americanization work.

Bulgaria Settles Final War Debt

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA.—The Government in announcing settlement of the long dispute with the famous German bank, Disconto Gesellschaft, says it has arranged for payment of Bulgaria's last outstanding war debt.

The bank lent Bulgaria large sums at the beginning of the World War which Bulgaria refused to repay on the ground that it was a political loan and also because the German state never returned large deposits in the Bulgarian national bank in Germany.

The settlement is a compromise under which Bulgaria agrees to pay Disconto Gesellschaft 7,000,000 francs over a period of 15 years at 5 per cent. Liquidation of this claim undoubtedly will improve Bulgaria's credit since by it the last important creditor receives satisfaction.

CEYLON TAKES STEPS TO STOP DRINK TRAFFIC

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLOMBO, Ceylon.—A new system which is expected to prove a strong deterrent to the illicit liquor traffic has been

service to "offer those members of the bar who believe that the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement act have created an intolerable situation, an opportunity to clarify and influence public opinion by an expression of their views."

In his reply Mr. Guest said in part: "If you are not technically acting in contempt of court, you are unmistakably incurring the contempt of the overwhelming majority of the members of the bar, and the public generally, in your self-styled 'traditional leadership' to repeal a part of the Constitution which has brought happiness and prosperity to millions of homes that might not otherwise have had it."

"You state that you would be very glad to have my estimate of the sentiment of the bar in this jurisdiction. To give you this estimate might discourage you in your efforts. As immediate past president of the Jacksonville Bar Association it is my opinion that our local members are almost solely behind the Eighteenth Amendment."

Liquor Buyers Blamed

NEW YORK — Prominent citizens who defy the law, a press which distorts the facts and persons who resist a fair trial of the prohibition issue, it is estimated, are responsible for the present situation, according to a statement given by the Brooklyn Women's Constitutional Convention.

The practice in certain quarters of discrediting law enforcement in the United States strikes at the very foundations of government, Mr. Campbell declared.

"I doubt if any reputable citizen of the United States would descend to the purchase of any article he knew was stolen," Mr. Campbell said, "yet many individuals whose names adorn the blue books of our communities are conspiring with criminals in the acceptance and purchase of illicit liquor. By pouring their money into bootleg channels, they are assisting in the hold-ups, the robberies and even in the murders that occur daily in our midst."

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FORCES OF LAW MOBILIZE FOR NEW YORK RACE

Citizens' Meeting Urged to Back Man for Mayor Who Will Try Enforcement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK — Reverberations of vigorous law-abiding sentiment, which for some time have been heard in rumbling undercurrents of protest against alleged laxities in the city administration, reached a climax at a meeting here under the auspices of the Constitutional Campaign Committee to urge that citizens of all parties unite in supporting a candidate for Mayor who will "honestly and fearlessly" see that the laws are enforced.

The audience, which filled to overflowing the Carnegie Chamber Auditorium, applauded enthusiastically when speakers asserted that with a proper administrative head, New York City would soon become a law-abiding, safe and wholesome community and declared that it was a "libel on the people of the city" to "let the impression go out that New York is a city of lawbreakers and 'revel in vice and crime.'"

Conditions Called "Intolerable"

In a scathing arraignment of existing conditions, which he termed "ominous and intolerable," Justice John Ford of the New York State Supreme Court emphasized the need of energetic, effective administration. Justice Ford was unable to attend the meeting and his speech was read by Horace G. Knowles, former Minister from the United States to the Dominican Republic, Rumania, Serbia, Bulgaria and Bolivia.

Justice Ford declared that the traffic in intoxicating beverages is responsible for a very large share of all crimes committed in New York City.

New York City voters should get to work now and elect upon a fusion candidate for Mayor "who will live up to the spirit as well as the letter of his oath of office" and see that "all law is enforced," he declared.

"Constructive Treason"

Characterizing the present attitude of New York State as "constructive treason," Justice Ford declared that the Legislature and the Governor should hasten to provide the State with a prohibition enforcement act "and thus get our great State back into full membership in the Union."

Miss Grace Van Braam Roberts, chairwoman of the New York Women's Committee for Law Enforcement and a director of the Constitutional Campaign Committee, declared all citizens should do their best to support President Hoover in his demand for law enforcement.

David Barnett, temporary chairman of the committee, said the meeting was not one of prohibitionists, but represented the crystallization of sentiment against speakeasies and lawbreaking in the ranks of both wet and dry.

BRITISH HAVE IN HAND BIG ELECTRIC SCHEMES

LONDON—The schemes of the Electricity Commissioners for the supply of electricity in bulk which have actually been adopted by the Central Electricity Board, set up under the Electricity Supply Act of 1927 cover 42 per cent of the country's total area and nearly 75 per cent of its population.

Contracts placed by the end of last year totaled nearly \$3,000,000 but in the following three months additional contracts brought the aggregate value of the work in hand to over \$8,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIANS ASK FOR VOTING MACHINES

PHILADELPHIA—A movement to safeguard the ballot in Pennsylvania has been started by the recently organized Republican League, which has begun the circulation of petitions asking for the use of voting machines.

The recent session of the Legislature, after long debate, provided that

voting machines could be obtained in three ways: the county commissioners of any county may, of their own volition, place the question on the ballot for a referendum; the city council may request the commissioners to authorize the referendum, or the referendum may be brought about by petitions signed by 1 per cent of the total vote cast in the various communities in the last election. The Republican League has decided to use the petition method.

Sir John Simon Explains Attitude in Election Fight

Indian Commission Chairman Reserved His Freedom to Take Part in Campaign

LONDON—Sir John Simon, chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission, explained his much-criticized action in plunging into the mêlée of anti-government electioneering although he was responsible for the important non-party investigation in India and was relieved of Conservative competition in his own parliamentary constituency of Spens Valley. Sir John acknowledges the "handsome terms" in which the Prime Minister has intervened to prevent a government candidate standing against him in Spens Valley. He points out, however, that when he accepted the Government's invitation to preside over the Indian commission he expressly reserved his freedom to take part in the general election. In order that there might be no doubt on this point, he wrote also last July to the Conservative Association at Spens Valley, "making it plain that when I returned from India I should think it my duty to take an active part in the Liberal campaign and stating that I hoped they would reconsider their decision if it was reached under any misunderstanding."

Sir John adds: "I do not see that I could have done more. It is very easy to earn the commendation of the Conservatives by now remaining silent and confining myself to fighting the Socialist in my own seat, expressing no view on the Liberal program and leaving the Liberals elsewhere in a grave and critical moment without such help as I can give. But it must be remembered I am a Liberal and, odd as it may appear to some people, I really believe the restoration of the Liberal Party to authority in the state would be an immense blessing to the Nation, the Empire, and the world."

PERUVIAN FLIERS ARRIVE

NEW YORK (P)—Two Peruvian army aviators who plan a flight from New York to Lima arrived from South America May 7 on board the Ebro. They were Capt. Carlos Martinez de Pinillos and Lieut. Carlos Zegarra. The takeoff may be made within 10 days. The fliers were not certain whether they would attempt a nonstop flight.

BRITISH SCHOOL SYSTEM FAULTY, SAYS PREMIER

Too Much Emphasis Placed on Social Distinction, Mr. Baldwin Declares

LONDON—What the Conservatives describe as "an educational charter" involving the removal of class distinctions in British schools appeared over the signature of Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister.

Announcing the Conservatives' policy on this question, Mr. Baldwin says: "One of the strongest bonds of union between men is a common education and England has been the poorer in that in her national system of schooling she has not in the past fostered the fellowship of mind. The classification of our schools has been on lines of social rather than of educational distinction; a youth's school badge has been his social label. When the present administration took office it was satisfied that the interests of society and of the nation demanded the removal of this source of class prejudice, and that the national structure of education should be drastically remodeled to form one coherent whole. A great and new fabric is already taking shape; the outworn 'elementary' structure is at last being superseded; higher education is being provided for every child and manual aptitude is being given for the first time the same facilities for exercise as the academic."

The detailed statement to which Mr. Baldwin's note is an introduction says that the aim to which (the Government) "will adhere is to provide at the earliest possible moment accommodation in the senior schools sufficient to enable all children to follow a full four years' course of education from the age of 11."

Mr. Baldwin also promises to remove "the antiquated classifications of schools which have their origin in social rather than in educational distinctions," and to bring each phase of education—primary, secondary, technical and university—into "its proper place in one coherent whole."

IOWA DEBATING TEAM OPENS SERIES ABROAD

LONDON—Three students of Iowa State University, now in England on a debating tour arranged by the Students International Union, left May 8 for their first debate with the University of Reading.

The team, which is composed of Louis F. Carroll, Burton A. Miller, and Herbert G. Langton, will oppose nationalism and general reduction in naval armaments and seek to convince their hearers that a congressional or representative form of government as used in the United States is preferable to the British cabinet form.

JOAN OF ARC HONORED BY TOWN SHE SAVED

ORLEANS, France (P)—This ancient French town on May 8 celebrated the fifth centenary anniversary of its delivery from the hands of the English by Jeanne D'Arc—Joan of Arc—Maid of Orleans.

MEXICO OPENS DOOR TOWARD CHURCH PEACE

President Offers to Confer With Head of Hierarchy on "Co-operation"

MEXICO CITY (P)—President Emilio Portes Gil has opened a door through which diplomatic negotiations for settlement of Mexico's church and state strife may be approached.

In a signed statement published May 8, he said: "If Archbishop Ruiz (Monsignor Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores, Archbishop of Michoacan and a leader of the Mexican Roman Catholic hierarchy) should desire to discuss with me the moral effort to better the Mexican people which he desires, I shall have no objection to talking with him on the subject."

At Port Colborne, Ont., 8,000,000 bushels of grain are tied up in ships and elevators. Fifteen vessels loaded with 5,000,000 bushels have been unable to unload for the same reason. Three lake freighters arrived on May 4 taking the place of others which unloaded 170,439 bushels during the day. Delivery of grain to tramp steamers tallied but 24,000 bushels. The number of tramp boats under charter to carry grain from the Montreal port was given as 22 and was said to be not enough to make a serious impression on the stored supply.

Crews have been paid off but the men are permitted to sleep and have their meals aboard the ships.

Robert Gardiner, leader in Parliament of the United Farmers of Alberta said the congestion was caused by the dumping of large quantities of Argentine wheat on the markets of the world. He said Argentine wheat was being offered in England at prices which the Canadian grower could not afford to meet.

MONTREAL-NEW YORK AND RETURN IN A DAY

MONTREAL, Que. (P)—Montreal to New York and return the same day is planned for the summer months by Sikorsky amphibian planes operated by Canadian Colonial Airways, Ltd., it has been announced here.

Passengers will be embarked at the Prince of Wales Wharf here and landed at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street, New York City. It is expected the service will begin June 1.

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Co-operation Desired

"Co-operation for that purpose is exactly what the Mexican Government has always desired. I stated publicly a few days ago that in my opinion the Catholic Church as an institution was not associated with the military uprising which has just ended in Mexico."

"I added that many members of the Catholic clergy in Mexico had recommended and counseled respect for law and order. Unfortunately an important minority who represent neither the Mexican Nation nor the Catholic Church apparently favor violence."

The President then said that although there were no officially accredited representatives of the Vatican in Mexico City, and that although laws were prohibited by Mexican law, the Government was not barred from exchanging ideas with ministers of the Roman Catholic Church or from holding informal conversations with dignitaries of the church as to fulfillment and interpretation of laws applicable to the clergy.

There was some speculation here as to how long a step toward conciliation the President's statement might indicate. Settlement of the controversy between the church and the Mexican Government apparently

NEW WAYS SOUGHT TO PREVENT FRAUD

Various Agencies to Confer on Combination of Effort

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — The possibilities of "intensifying and co-ordinating the efforts of public and voluntary agencies to prevent fraudulent transactions in securities and of developing improvements in pertinent laws and administrative bodies" will be discussed at a conference to be held here at the Chamber of Commerce.

Among the organizations to be represented are the American Bar Association, National Better Business Bureau, Affiliated Better Business Bureaus, Inc., American Bankers' Association, Mortgage Bankers' Association, Association of Real Estate Mortgage Bond Houses, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Investment Bankers' Association of America, National Educational Association, Associated Stock Exchanges, American Petroleum Institute, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, National Association of Real Estate Boards, National Association of Finance Companies, American Industrial Leaders Association, Post Office Department, Attorney-General's Office, Department of Commerce, Federal Trade Commission, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, New York Curb Market, and the Stock Exchanges in New York, Chicago and Boston.

Very low round-trip fares to San Francisco this summer on all railroad and steamship lines.

Lassen Peak
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THE only living volcano in the continental United States rises 10,460 feet above sea level. It is Lassen Peak in the Lassen Volcanic National Park. There is Cinder Cone, too, 6907 feet high with its bare, multi-colored slopes and lava beds. The lava crags, 8,500 feet above the sea, lend their beauty to the skyline. The boiling lakes, the mud volcanoes, hot springs, fumaroles, and a score of other phenomena found only in those rare volcanic areas. This great tourist and vacation region is nine hours by rail or a day and a half of delightful driving from

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Just as Lassen Peak is easily accessible from San Francisco, so are Yosemite, Lake Tahoe, Monterey Peninsula, the Redwoods, Mt. Tamalpais and the many other lovely playgrounds.

To the south of San Francisco are broad beaches, orange groves covering the valleys and foothills, old missions and the headquarters of the motion picture industry, while northward are the "Evergreen Playground," the Puget Sound Country, the valley of the giant Columbia River, Crater Lake, and Mt. Shasta. Plan to see the entire Pacific Coast either by side trips from San Francisco or as you return home at the end of your finest summer.

Plan now your California summer. Come to find a joyous vacation. Come, also, to find, as thousands of others have, a better place in which to live and work. For your aid you may obtain a new illustrated book, "California Vacations," free upon request. Address Californians Inc., a non-profit community organization whose sole purpose is to serve the guests of California.

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BRITISH IN CHINA FAVOR PRESENT COURTS' PLAN

Government's Reply to Chinese Note Styled Sympathetic but Guarded

By Wire from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British official attitude toward the Chinese Nationalist Government's note on extraterritoriality is sympathetic but guarded. Importance is attached to the fact that the strongest possible feeling exists among the British community in China against giving up the present system until Chinese jurisprudence and still more important the Chinese courts approximate much more closely to western ideas of justice than they do today.

The chief stumbling block is seen in the courts, of which the commission on extraterritoriality under an American chairman, Silas Strawn, said in 1926 that torture was still used except in modern courts, which number only 139 for 4,000,000 people; that there were too few trained judicial officials; that the administration of justice by police tribunals was unsatisfactory; that conditions in the courts of the district magistrates which handle "the far larger part of litigation in China" and "where practically all the complaints of foreigners arise" are "admittedly unfavorable to satisfactory trials."

Sir Austen Chamberlain has already expressed Great Britain's willingness that British nationals in China should come under Chinese taxation, and the extraterritoriality commission, whose recommendations Great Britain accepted, considered foreigners should be made subject to Chinese law as soon as suitable ones were promulgated.

In this connection Nanking's latest note declares: "Civil commercial codes have reached the final stage of preparation, and they will be ready for promulgation before

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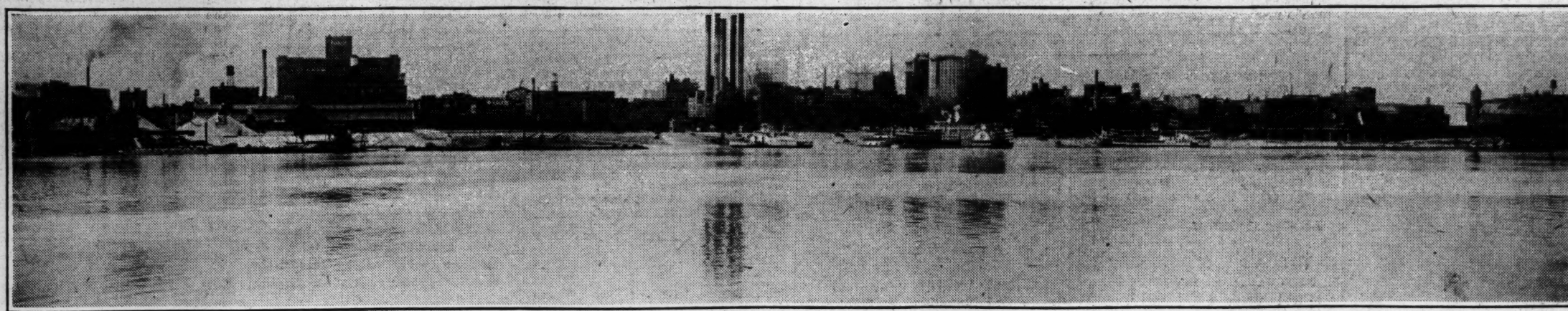
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Kentucky's Metropolis Appears to Rise From the Very Waters of the "Beautiful Ohio"



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Louisville Asks for Trade Only on Merit Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

Jan. 1, 1930." In the opinion of merchants and manufacturers, which are sections of the community chiefly interested, the existing consular courts should be directed to apply such of these laws as are consonant with western jurisprudence.

It is also pointed out here that Chinese antipathy to extraterritoriality appears to rest in some misapprehension as to how the system came into being. At the time it arose it was not peculiar to China. British merchants in Hamburg from the Middle Ages had an "English house," and their judgments were so just and summary that the burghers generally make application to them when they have demands upon any of the British factories, preferring their decisions to any other court in the city's jurisdiction.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Moors in England and the Turks in Malta had extraterritorial rights. Nor was the system forced on China at the point of the bayonet.

The official British answer is not expected to be forthcoming till after the general election. But whatever government is then in power, the tone of the reply will be sympathetic. The best solution in the opinion of many would be some form of a "mixed" court, staffed equally by Chinese and foreigners, until such time as sufficient Chinese were trained in new Occidental methods to insure the impartial administration of justice.

Brookhart Files Bill to Aid Films

Senator Resumes His Attempt to Make Way Clearer for Independent Operator

WASHINGTON (P)—Drastic regulation of motion picture bookings was proposed in a bill introduced May 7 by Smith W. Brookhart (R), Senator from Iowa.

Altered in some respects from a similar measure he sponsored previously, Mr. Brookhart said the bill was designed to "outlaw blind-bookings, block-bookings and arbitrary allocation of films" and to give the small theater owner the right of choosing what picture to buy. It would make unlawful "unfair and oppressive measures employed by the great producers and distributors in their competitive warfare against independent producers."

Mr. Brookhart said he had assurances the bill would receive favorable consideration in the Interstate Commerce Committee, to which it was referred, and that it would be reported out of the committee in time for action at this session of Congress.

ONE FAMILY WORKS FOR ROAD 187 YEARS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILMINGTON, Del.—The local division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the retirement of M. O. Smith, an engineer, in accordance with the rules of the corporation after serving 51 years, and explains that the family of the engineer has given 187 years service to the company.

His father, the first of the group, began work for the road in 1834, since which time some members of the same family have been on the company's pay rolls. Two sons of the retiring Mr. Smith are still in the company's employ.



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Pepsodent
The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

American markets," and it is pointed out that a 500-mile radius from Louisville takes in all the important distributing centers from Buffalo and the Virginia coast to Kansas City, and from above Chicago to below Atlanta.

Though tradition has ranked Louisville as a southern city, and the soft, drawing pronunciation of the South is heard everywhere in its streets, the city is actually two miles closer to Windsor, Can., than it is to Memphis.

The placid, muddy, burden-carrying Ohio River, which first made the city, is having its part, too, in remaking it. It is 100 years since packet boats had to "break bulk" at the falls here. The canal changed that. And no longer do "Dinky" longshoremen pile up stacks of pork "dry sides" and woolen "blue jeans" as the chief articles of commerce.

But with the government's comparatively recent deepening of the river channel, including the canal, river transportation has taken to barges, which carry pig iron, steel, pipe, coal, oil and many other materials down the river in quantities such as no steamboat captain ever dreamed of in his palmiest days; and considerable quantities of these materials are dropped off at Louisville to be made into things ranging from bathtubs to threshing machines and from furnaces to nails.

"Towboats" Really Push
The packet boats flourish, too, but one barge can carry as much cargo as 10 steamboats, and a single towboat—still so called though it pushes instead of pulls its "tow"—can escort a string of 10 or 12 barges.

Up the river and by rail come wheat, and the growth of the largest of soft winter wheat milling centers, cotton to be made into textiles and bedding, and cottonseed to yield its oil. Large railroad shops, paint, varnish and other chemical manufactures, meat packing establishments, and furniture and automobile body plants are among the major industries, the last using Kentucky and Indiana hardwoods.

Thus there is a diversification of industries which business men generally recognize as more wholesome and industry away from another city. The foundation only seeks to bring a plant to Louisville when it believes there are actual economic reasons why the business can operate better here than where it is located and when it believes there is an actual opening for the product in the trade territory available from Louisville.

"In some cases the foundation has advised against locating here, and mere stock-selling ventures it has turned down."

Getting Together to Help
"Having brought an industry here—or having found an existing industry in straits—the foundation gets together a group of the city's most experienced business men in interested lines to consult and advise on the problems of that business. In other words, the members of the foundation take just as much interest in seeing established industries grow as in seeing new industries established."

This is one, though only one, of the reasons why Louisville's industries have grown more from within than from without. The number of wage earners and the amount of goods manufactured in the city have doubled since 1921. Approximately two-thirds of the industrial expansion has been by long-established plants.

Nearness of Louisville to the center of population of the United States is stressed in the phrase, "center of

KWANGSI FORCES IN SHARP CLASH WITH CANTONESE

Nanking Faces Opposition of Both—Geneva Hears of Nation's Progress

HONG KONG (P)—Heavy fighting was in progress May 8 along the railway from Canton to Kowloon between Kwangsi forces under Gen. Hsu King-long and Cantonese generals. Railway service from Kowloon to Canton was suspended upon orders from Canton.

SHANGHAI (P)—Open hostilities have broken out between the Nationalist Government at Nanking and the Kwangtung (Canton) Province Government on one side and the Kwangsi military clique on the other. Kwangsi forces have arrived within 100 miles of Canton.

CANTON, China (P)—Cantonese officials have accused leaders of the Kwangsi province faction of being "rebels against China's central government" (that at Nanking) whose annihilation is necessary if genuine peace in south China is to be possible.

The charges followed peace parleys which went on for days between Kwangsi leaders and the Kwangtung (Canton) government, but finally broke down.

By Wire from The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA—Y. A. Avenol, undersecretary of the League of Nations, expressed himself in hopeful terms about the political situation in China,

which he recently visited. He described the Central Government as really national, and getting stronger and hoped the stage would soon be reached in which the warring generals would definitely disappear. He insisted at the same time on the strength of the demand for abrogation of unequal treaties and the return of concessions with abolition of extraterritorial rights.

M. Avenol held, however, that effective guarantees for the administration of police, justice and security must be given to foreigners before anything could be done. As to the economic situation, he was hopeful that the national Government would pull through its difficulties.

APPOINTMENT MADE IN IRISH FREEMASONRY

BELFAST—The Earl of Donoughmore, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Irish Freemasons, has appointed William Wallace to be Grand Master of the Masonic province of Antrim, the largest in the country, succeeding the late James H. Stirling.

Mr. Wallace, who began his Masonic career in Ontario was Deputy Grand Master in Antrim for five years and has been active in Masonic charities. He is a member of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce.

CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET
AUGUSTA, Me. (P)—Installation of the Rev. Rodney W. Boundy, formerly of Laconia, N. H., as superintendent, featured the first day's session here of the annual Maine Congregational Conference.

HONDURAN LABOR CONGRESS
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.)—The Honduran Federation of Labor has issued a call for a Labor Congress to be held here May 15.

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Columbium Is Ten Times Cheaper and Thought to Exist in Large Quantities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new metal, with the appearance and some of the qualities of platinum, but which costs only a tenth as much, was exhibited for the first time at the twelfth annual Chemical Industries Exposition here.

The metal is columbium, which is believed to exist in large quantities in the center of the earth. It is found in certain granite veins in combination with another metal and was separated in its pure form by Dr. Clarence W. Balke, chemical director of the Fansteel Products Company. It has been found to be impervious to corrosion and chemists are now studying its properties in order to determine what uses can best be made of it.

Another metallurgical exhibit in the chemical exposition discloses the increase in the value of platinum. A Russian three-ruble coin is shown, made of this material. It was minted about 1928, and is about the size of a United States quarter-dollar. The metal in the coin at present is worth 20 times the face value of the coin. The same booth also shows a collection of gold fish-hooks, used by the native fishermen in Colombia, because gold is more plentiful there and cheaper than any other suitable metal which they can find for this purpose.

A new acid-resisting alloy, developed by the Krupp factories in Germany, is expected to be of particular value to the chemist.

In the field of applied metallurgy, one manufacturer is showing a new 400-mesh screen which contains 160,000 openings to the square inch—a larger number than there are hairs in the average human head. The phosphor-bronze wire which is used for the screen is one-third the thickness of a hair. The screening is used in the preparation of special chemical materials.

Price doesn't sell PIERCE-ARROWS

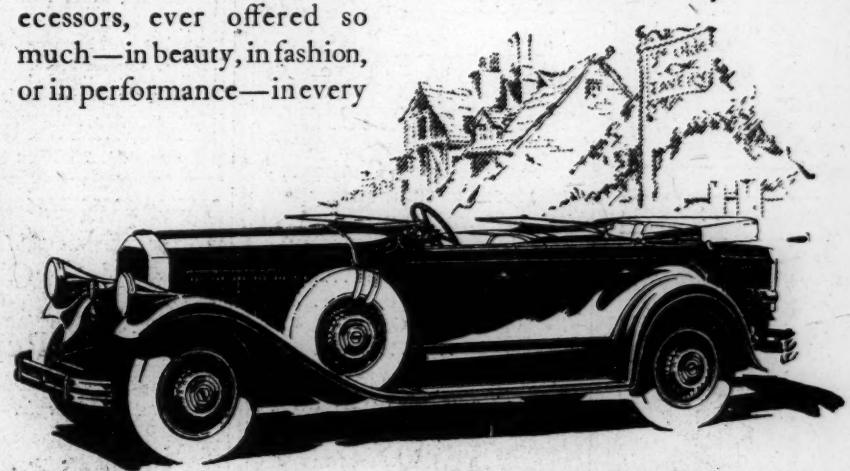
NOT any more than people are attracted to a rare work of art—or anything else of outstanding fineness—by its price, are Pierce-Arrows sold through the purse appeal. But this doesn't mean that Pierce-Arrow owners buy extravagantly, or without definite regard for value received.

Where the new Straight Eight by Pierce-Arrow is concerned, no other fine automobile, including its own illustrious predecessors, ever offered so much—in beauty, in fashion, or in performance—in every

expression of actual dollar's worth.

But there is more than that to Pierce-Arrow ownership: There is the unfailingly delightful reassurance of possessing the most distinguished of all automobiles—the very finest thing of its kind.

Arriving at the psychological moment, the new Straight Eight is meeting today the greatest waiting demand in all Pierce-Arrow history.



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125 Horsepower Engine • 85 Miles per Hour • 133-inch and 143-inch Wheelbases
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WILBUR DEVISES LEGAL OIL PLAN TO STOP WASTES

Extension of Permits to Be
Granted to Drillers on De-
ferred Developments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—An opinion by William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, on request of Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, reveals that a legal basis has been reached for co-operation of the Federal Government with private oil well drillers to conserve petroleum. The procedure will be employed to curtail production in a flush oil field to prevent market glut and consequent wastage of irreplaceable natural resources.

The new procedure will be put into effect immediately in the Kettleman Hills area, California, the outstanding new American oil field. However, it is stated that it is equally applicable to any flush field where similar conditions obtain.

The plan was devised by Mr. Wilbur, and has now the stamp of legal approval of Mr. Mitchell, who declares that it can be carried through under existing laws. It permits the Interior Department to make agreements with oil prospecting permit holders, by which extension of permits to drillers is returned in return for promise to defer development of public oil lands.

Extravagant Drilling Opposed
In concrete terms, this means that where a new oil pool is discovered, or where wells on public domain suddenly bring in heavy flows, an arrangement can be made to curtail production temporarily in the interests of conservation. For instance, the proposal at the Kettleman Hills district is to slow down production and defer extravagant drilling so that natural gas will not be wasted, with consequent loss of gas pressures and the serious decrease on the total yield of the pool.

In his communication to Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Wilbur stated that, because of both physical and economic waste of oil and gas, resulting from excess production on the public domain, a critical situation has arisen—especially in the Kettleman Hills field in California—which requires careful study, and in the meantime, a suspension of drilling operations wherever practicable, until a solution of the problem may be found.

In a detailed opinion on the legal

points in the plan Mr. Mitchell concluded, "I see no legal objection to it."

George Otis Smith, chief technical adviser of the Federal Conservation Board, who has been delegated to seek co-operation of the governors of California, Texas and Oklahoma for a new state parley on oil conservation, is now in the Kettleman Hills area. He is seeking to bring about a voluntary curtailment of production there, as part of the larger task of promoting a new "interstate compact" proposed by the Federal Oil Board, April 12.

"Had such control been in action during the last three years," the board declared in its April 12 statement, "not only would the present situation not have arisen but the vast present waste of oil by diversion from gasoline to fuel would not be taking place."

Henry Ford Praises Williamsburg Plan

SAYS RESTORATION OF OLD VIRGINIA CAPITAL "GREATEST THING IN AMERICA"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—"It's the greatest thing in America. I don't think there's anything to beat it," said Henry Ford, who, with Mrs. Ford, on May 7 paid a visit to Williamsburg and expressed himself enthusiastically concerning the restoration project which is being backed by John D. Rockefeller.

Mrs. Ford was equally outspoken, declaring, "I think it is wonderful." Arriving at the seat of the old Virginia capital Mr. Ford wrote on the Colonial Hotel register, "J. H. Jones and wife."

When he was recognized he began a clean sheet in the register with a confession of his identity, signing himself "Henry Ford, Dearborn, Mich."

After visiting historic spots in Williamsburg, Yorktown and Jamestown Mr. and Mrs. Ford were luncheon guests of Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, restoration director. Others present were T. Mott Shaw of Boston, of the firm of Perry, Shaw & Hepburn, restoration architects, Mrs. Shaw, George W. Wickersham and Mrs. Alice Pollard Stricker, hostess at the Restoration House.

AIR MAIL SPANS MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—The recently inaugurated air mail service between Matamoros on the Gulf of Mexico coast and Mazatlan on the western seaboard, the first "transcontinental" air line in Mexico, has brought Mazatlan into close contact with Mexico City. Thanks to this air mail service a letter from the national capital now reaches Mazatlan in day and a half as against the three and a half days required by rail.

Every Day's Apollo Day

"Say it with Flowers"

on

Mother's Day, May 12, and

Memorial Day, May 30

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White Flannel Trousers...\$1.25

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English Beef Soup..... 15c

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and Butter..... 35c

Sirloin Steak, French Fried Potatoes..... 50c

Fresh Strawberry Shortcake..... 15c

134 Restaurants in 41 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

Farm Products Lead New Tariffs in Climb Toward Higher Levels

(Continued from Page 1)

the bill, said these changes had been deemed advisable and necessary in view of the greatly increased powers of the commission and the duties it has to perform.

Re-formation of the commission is in line with President Hoover's recommendation in his message to the special session.

Another recommendation embodied in the bill is the changing of the basis upon which the commission would act in making proposals for changes in rates under the flexible tariff.

Conditions of competition in the principal market or markets of the United States "between domestic articles and like or similar competitive imported articles" would become the basis, in place of the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad.

This change would speed up the commission's work, in the judgment of the President and the committee men, as many foreign manufacturers refuse to open their books to investigators, and other round-about methods of determining foreign production costs must be employed.

Democrats to Be Heard

The Republican bill was referred back to the Ways and Means Committee automatically and the Democrats on the committee will be in a position to join in its consideration for the first time. They then will have an opportunity to register their views, although they entertain little hope of being able to effect any changes in the measure as now drawn.

Pending the meeting of the committee, John N. Garner, Representative from Texas, Democratic floor leader, appealed to the Republican membership of the House not to permit itself to be "gagged" by the adoption of a rule which would cut off in the House all amendments to the bill except those offered by committee members.

Whether the bill as reported meets the wish of President Hoover for a "limited" revision of the tariff is a subject of conjecture. At one time the Chief Executive was known to oppose the opening up of the whole tariff structure at the special session as the new bill apparently does.

Some leaders in both political parties on Capitol Hill predict that if the bill were passed by the House in substantially its present form, there would be a long controversy in the Senate, with prospects that the special session which began last July 4, the date Republican leaders have said adjournment could be taken.

Based on Competition

Mr. Hawley in his statement said the duties proposed in the bill "are intended to adjust differences in competitive conditions at home and abroad, based upon our experience under the existing tariff law."

He added that while the policy is to admit foreign products under the duty of nations, the Republican Party believes that "domestic competition is far more effective than foreign competition in regulating prices, and, under mass production, of lowering prices to consumers."

"In the present bill, although a percentage of duties have been readjusted," he continued, "the average rate on dutiable imports will not be materially changed. Readjustments have been made where the difference in competitive conditions, the protection of Labor, and the state of the industries affected appeared to require them and the public interest to justify."

A general step up in the duties on products of the dairy industry would be made under the new bill. The rate on fresh milk would be doubled at 5 cents a gallon, while the rate on

cream is proposed at 45 cents a gallon as against 20 cents at present.

Sweetened milk, condensed or evaporated, would carry a rate of 2 1/4 cents a pound against 1 1/2 cents while unsweetened condensed or evaporated milk would be boosted from 1 cent to 1 1/4 cents a pound.

The existing rate of 12 cents a pound on butter, fixed by the President, would be unchanged, along with the Presidential rate of 7 cents a pound on cheese and substitutes.

Cattle and Hogs Affected

Substantial changes affecting the cattle and hog industry were proposed. The duty on swine would be increased from one-half a cent a pound to 2 cents, while that of fresh pork would be advanced from three-quarters of a cent to 2 1/2 cents.

Duties on cattle "would not be changed, but the rate on fresh beef and veal would be raised 100 per cent to 6 cents a pound. Sheep, lambs and goats would carry a duty of \$3 a head against the present \$2 with the rate on fresh lamb 7 cents a pound instead of 4 cents.

Building materials of five principal commodities, iron and steel remained practically unchanged with the exception of duties on hardening materials, logs and lumber of pine, fir, spruce and hemlock remained on the free list, but cedar shingles and lumber were transferred from the free list and given a duty of 25 per cent, ad valorem, maple and birch lumber also were taken from the free list and made dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem.

Common building brick, another free list commodity, was made dutiable at \$1.25 a 1000.

Hides remain on the free list together with saddle leather and leather boots and shoes. The majority of the committee also ignored requests to take from the free trade category raw jute, bananas and many other commodities not produced in the United States.

Chemical Rates Changed

Rates in the chemical schedule were changed in the case of 39 commodities of which 33 were increased and six decreased. Some of the increases represent compensatory duties only.

Among the oils, an increased duty from 3.3 cents to 4.16 cents a pound on flaxseed or linseed oil was proposed. The rate on soy bean oil would be stepped up from 2 1/2 cents to 5 cents a pound as compensatory for the increased duty on the raw product.

The existing law on watch and clock movements has been entirely rewritten and the present duties generally increased.

The fish paragraphs also have been rewritten to accord with modern commercial practices with comparatively few changes in duty.

The duty on poultry was adjusted to 6 cents a pound for live birds in place of the present 3 cents; 8 cents a pound for dressed fowls in place of 6 cents, except turkeys, which are given 10 cents a pound as against 8 cents now.

The proposed duty on eggs is 10 cents a dozen in place of 8 cents while frozen eggs are advanced 2 cents to 8 cents a pound.

Chairman Hawley said with respect to the agricultural schedule that "special attention has been given to the promotion of the growth of

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. George Tait, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Mrs. William E. Burdett, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Mrs. X.

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Excellent Workmanship—Guaranteed

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Throughout all New England SCHERVEE decorators enjoy the confidence of a discriminating clientele who appreciate the fact that a proven knowledge of the art—plus the complete equipment of SCHERVEE STUDIOS—assures them a distinctive and livable home, correct in every detail.

SCHERVEE designers can assist you intelligently in planning your decorations—and with their planning the cost can be materially reduced.

Our Consultation Service does not obligate you. May we serve you?

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Interior Decorators Portrait Photography

crops or products that will replace the great cereals which are now grown in surplus quantities.

"Forage crops, such as fruits, nuts and crops producing oil-bearing seeds have been given increased duties," he continued, "the importance of a substitute crop can be noted from the fact that dairy and poultry products now bring to the farmer about one-fourth of their gross income."

"In the southern tier of states vegetables, including beans, peas, tomatoes, and others are grown for the winter and early spring markets and duties deemed sufficient to enable the production of these articles to compete in markets have been written into the bill."

Germans See Objections

BERLIN (AP)—The newly introduced American tariff bill at Washington is criticized by some of the German newspapers as increasing Germany's difficulty in obtaining reparations money from an export surplus.

The Lokal-Anzeiger says: "While the negotiations continue in Paris determining Germany's tribute payments for which the only source is a large export surplus, America makes a new advance in high protective tariff. This fact needs no further comment."

Delaware to Test New School Plans

State and Citizens Unite to
Determine Efficacy of Latest
Education Theories

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Delaware Citizens' Association and officials of the State Department of Public Instruction are conferring on the selection of a public school in a rural district in which to demonstrate the latest educational theories with a view to adopting such as meet the test.

The cost of the experiment will be borne by the Delaware Citizens' Association and will cover a period not exceeding five years. It is proposed to make the test in a school, convenient for members of the Parent-Teachers Association.

It is planned to extend the demonstration to pupils from the kindergarten to the sixth grade under a director and six teachers especially trained and equipped in the most approved methods and practices for teaching.

Visiting teachers will be invited to observe the new methods in actual practice.

TERMINAL MARKET

OPENED IN THE BRONX

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Bronx Terminal market, one of the largest of its kind in the United States, at 151st Street on the Harlem River, has just been completed and is ready for operation. Thomas P. Dwyer, Commissioner of the Department of Public Markets, announces.

The market, which cost \$16,000,000, contains 2,285,000 cubic feet of storage space. Loaded freight cars may be rolled into the building from the main line of the New York Central Railroad and from floats in the Harlem River. Motortruck approaches are provided to the first and second floors, which will be devoted to loading and unloading.

25% Discount

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Stored Free of Charge for Summer.

Imported Rug Co.

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Keepsakes!

Youth vows friendship, reckless of the years. Queer, the blur that time and distance lend till some half-forgotten keepsake stirs heart and mind.

A fine girl, Mary. Smiling, frank, wholesome. A good chum to have then. A good friend to have now.

Her old mother needed her. She's teaching school, back in the old home town, now. But you married, prospered, moved away.

What's she doing tonight? Correcting spelling papers, probably. Or arithmetic.

Would a telephone call interrupt? Pshaw! You know better. She'd be tickled pink.

Besides—what's hard to write is easy to say, by telephone.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

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Antiques at Auction

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Important early American and English furniture which includes one of the finest groups of antiques, glassware and rugs ever offered at auction is now on exhibition and sale at my warehouse at 41 Bowker Street.

Consignment to sell here nine hundred hooked rugs—unusual art squares in this lot.

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We Are Pleased to Announce

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A super-test gasoline, especially refined for aeroplanes and racing cars—particularly efficient for quick and sure starting. "The Cream of the Grade."

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REASONABLE PRICES

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small wood baskets.

From \$1.75 to \$2.50

'SAFETY' WINNER OVER 'SCHEDULE' IN AIR CONTEST

Passenger Ships Won't Try
Blind Flying That Mail
Ships Attempt

Widely separated centers of population plus unusually good weather conditions have conspired to make the Pacific coast a leader in aviation. However, during the winter months even this district has weather which makes consistent flying difficult. Offering the severest problems, this period has been taken as the basis of eight articles on "Aviation and Its Problems on the West Coast," of which this is the fourth.

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT
OAKLAND, Calif.—Although there are many airports possessing excellent facilities in the San Francisco Bay region, a majority of pilots seem to concede that the Oakland Municipal Airport on Bay Farm Island is best suited to commercial purposes.

Their opinion is obviously reinforced by air line executives, who have chosen it as the base of operations for air mail and a preponderance of regular passenger services. Although it is to San Francisco that most passengers and cargo go, their flight generally ends at Oakland. The field itself, admirably equipped, is the product of an unusually vigorous civic pride, which whipped it into shape in record time to serve as starting point for the Dole flights to Hawaii.

The airport has possibilities for rapid transport to San Francisco. A speed boat channel is being dredged and promises to make 20-minute service possible in the near future. At present it requires considerably more than an hour by motor and

ferry to reach Market Street from the airport. Because of this delay, and the slight lateness of arrival on the northward flight from Los Angeles which the previous article of this group described, we decide that rather than spend 30 minutes in San Francisco before returning south, we shall wait for the morning plane on the morrow.

Schedule-Safety Battle
Morning, however, brings rain, and one other passenger. Early rising, an early breakfast and an early trip across the bay precede hours of waiting at the field. Weather reports are unfavorable: over the "hump" a storm is raging, and the visibility is virtually nil. Officials of Western Air Express are loath to risk their almost perfect safety record and the \$80,000 Fokker ship.

Here are presented the chief contending factors in the struggle to place Pacific Coast aviation on a basis of railroad efficiency. All the excellencies of equipment and a model weather reporting service cannot match the policy of safety laid down by Western Air Express and the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics in their attempt to prove the practicability of modern aircraft on this route.

The safe arrival of mail planes from various sections and the ship which daily brings the Los Angeles Times to northern California makes the long delay seem unnecessary. But the red and silver plane continues to rest in its hangar, without a flutter of its three tri-bladed propellers, while pilots and attendants sit about their sanctum in gloomy silence, and the rain descends in sheets.

It is 12:30 before a weather report indicates that the ceiling is lifting slightly over the "hump," and there is a chance of getting through. We are quickly in the air and on our rapid way south.

Through alternate rain and sunshine down the inland route, which offers the shortest passage, we strike impenetrable weather after little more than an hour of flying. A shift to the Salinas River Valley opens the way over King City and Paso Robles, only bringing us up sharp against the storm again. We zoom up into sunshine to try the coast route, with no better luck, so we turn northward again, and land at our starting point just before dusk.

Some "Whys" Are Answered
It seems a legitimate question to ask why this large and powerful ship is balked by a rather mild storm, with no wind to mention, but only fog, rain and possibly snow preventing visibility. The pilot, who comes from the cockpit mopping his brow in relief to be on the ground again, leaves no uncertainty of his opinion that this is dirty weather. He could have risen above the storm after the fashion of air-mail pilots, he declares, but for a definite rule of the line not to "fly blind," or, for that matter, out of sight of the ground.

On the comparatively narrow course between Oakland and Los Angeles, he explains, it would be a simple matter to be blown out to sea by a cross current if out of visual contact with the ground, and at any rate, with a diminishing supply of gasoline he hesitated to arrive above Los Angeles without assurance that it would be free from fog. Emergency fields were too rain-soaked to land at the half-way position we had reached, and a return to the starting point was his only alternative.

So the railroad wins the contest, and air transport officials are content to let it win, having maintained at least their safety record, and with one more argument for speedy equipment of all planes with radio for weather reports, and installation of radio beacons at the terminal airports to make safe landings possible in fog or storm.

Two more tedious crossings of the bay and another night in San Francisco bring us again to the Oakland Airport, with a greatly augmented passenger list and fair weather. However, the printer insists that conditions are still far from favorable over the "hump" on the short

Northerners Pay Tribute to Soldiers of the South



BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Several New Englanders, at their own request, participated in memorial exercises commemorating the soldiers of the southern Confederacy, when E. C. Johnson, vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, placed a wreath on the Confederate monument in Woodrow Wilson Park here, in behalf of the party of Boston business men now touring through the South and West.

route, and we take instead the coast line southward. This is a never-failing cause of gratification to the passenger, for it offers by far the most picturesque scene, with the ship riding evenly along some 6000 feet above the sea, a little out from shore most of the time, so that the whole of California up to the peaks of the high Sierra roll by on the left, while a limitless expanse of ocean slides past on the right.

It is a perfect trip from every angle, and we enjoy fully the mid-morning luncheon above Santa Barbara, and watch with great interest the familiar scenes of Santa Monica, Beverly Hills and Wilshire Boulevard unfold in wide panorama. Though we have come the longest way, some 425 miles instead of the usual 365, we land at Van Field two hours and 58 minutes after leaving Oakland.

Mexican Students Strike —Too Many Examinations

MEXICO CITY (P)—Law students of the National University of Mexico, one of the oldest schools on the American continent, have gone on a strike in protest at the invasion of monthly written examinations. It is their contention that term examinations are quite sufficient.

Two students who refused to obey the strict edict were ducked in a pond on the campus, and a return to the university section on a rail.

FRESNO GREETED BOSTON PARTY ON LAND CRUISE

Easterners Taken on Tour
of Orchards, Vineyards,
Farms and Oil Fields

FRESNO, Calif.—Extending the hand of fellowship across the continent, members of the land cruise of the Boston Chamber of Commerce were guests of the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce May 7, visiting the outstanding points of interest in this agricultural community, before going to Yosemite.

A reception was accorded to them at the station by a group of prominent Fresnoans, including Mayor Z. S. Leymel and several Sunnyside girls in costume who presented packages of raisins to the Bostonians. The Boston group received a first-hand introduction to the agricultural development of the San Joaquin Valley by means of an automobile tour through the huge packing and exporting plants of the Sunnyside Raisin Growers of California, the lumber yards at Piedra, the cotton fields, orchards and vineyards, the Kettleman oil

fields, and the University of California experimental farm at Kearney Park.

Completing the day's entertainment, members of the cruise were luncheon guests of Fresno citizens at the Californian Hotel, where more than 300 Fresnoans gathered to greet the travelers. They were officially welcomed by Chester H. Warlow, president of the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce.

"This is the highlight of the trip for me," said Ernest C. Johnson, vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. "I am intensely interested in the raisin industry and the products you have here. We on this trip are deeply appreciative of the reception you have given us. Our trip is a 50-50 one. We are receiving as much as we are giving and we want you to know we are not cool and reserved. A welcome such as this strikes deep in our hearts."

Discussing business conditions of the East, W. C. Mattox of the Walworth Company of Boston, declared that business men of New England

have turned their attention to producing work of a better quality. "We are building on our 300 years of experience and we expect to help you," he said. "We have better workmanship but we cannot be on the wave of prosperity without you. There are no more state lines in business than there are in the transportation of our products. There must be no barriers between the East and California. This trip has given us a wonderful insight into the condition of our country, and I feel sure it will leave us broader, wiser and more intelligent men."

College Men Win Annual Awards of Prix de Rome

Painter Is Yale Man—Sculptor
Attended 'Technology' and
Amherst—\$8000 Each

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The annual awards of the Prix de Rome in painting and sculpture have just been announced at the Grand Central Art Galleries, where judgment was held. The fellowship in painting was awarded to John M. Sitton of Greenville, S. C., and that in sculpture to Sidney B. Waugh of Amherst, Mass.

Each of the winners will receive \$1500 a year for three years, with residence and studio at the Academy in Rome and an allowance of \$500 for transportation to and from Rome—a total of about \$8000 each.

Mr. Sitton, who was awarded the fellowship on the merits of his picture "Flight From Earth," is 23 years old and will graduate this June from Yale University, where he is a fine arts student. He worked his way through Yale Art School, serving as a waiter. Mr. Waugh was represented in the contest by his figure of a man, called "Steel." He is 25 years old, and has been a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Amherst College, and has just returned here from Paris, where he was the pupil for two years of the sculptor, Henri Bouchard. Both winners received honorable mention in the Rome prize competition in 1928.

Simultaneously with the award of the fellowships, honorable mention was awarded in painting to Olindo Ricci of New York City, John E. Otterson Jr. of New Haven, Conn.; Enrique L. Ruiz of Manila, Philippines; Thomas M. Stell Jr. of Dallas, Tex., and in sculpture to William Marks Simpson Jr. of Norfolk, Va.; Warren T. Mosman of Bridgeport, Conn., and Isamu Noguchi of New York City.

Advent of Diesel, High-Powered Motorcars Believed to Be Near

12 and 16-Cylindered Engines Found to Be the Trend
—Buses to Be Fitted With New Type of Power
Plant to Run on Fuel Oil

The test of any automobile power plant is its steady operation under any and all conditions. To get this condition it has been necessary to increase the number of cylinders, shorten the driving stroke and speed up the revolutions per minute. New engines coming out in the next few months will follow the European custom-built engine practice and operate on eight, 12 and possibly on 16 cylinders.

For years automotive engineers have been experimenting with a power plant which can be operated on the cheapest kind of fuel oil, use a system of internal combustion and be light enough to withstand the detonations which are a natural consequence of the Diesel operation. The great drawback heretofore has been the sustained weight of the metal used in the construction of an engine which would drive without confusion on low test gasoline or fuel oil of a minimum standard.

Within the past week it has been reported that several automobile manufacturers who are producing cars in the high-priced field have successfully concluded experiments on a new engine with 12 to 16 cylinders. These companies had an idea that such a power plant might prove useful in a passenger car, but the conclusion has been reached that these 16 cylinder engines will be tested out in heavy bus equipment of a transcontinental carrier company.

Engine Has Been Tried Before

There is nothing new about a 12-cylinder engine, as one of the fastest ever seen in action was the old Sunbeam, made in England for the Grand Prix race in France five or six years ago. This power plant was in miniature, to conform with racing rules and was so small that it could be carried under the arm of a mechanic. It was made of aluminum and the pistons had a very short driving area. The actual operating measurement was 6800 revolutions per minute, with a development of 125 horsepower. This engine was not successful in commercial work because the multiplicity of cylinders made the skipping at vital points likely.

During the 500-mile race at Indianapolis May 30 it is thought likely that a new 16-cylinder motor will be tried out under actual racing conditions.

Harry Miller, famous as the builder of about 90 per cent of the racing cars driven today, has a mystery automobile which contains a power plant, using 16 cylinders. It is said he has developed a Diesel engine which is light enough and strong enough to keep in operation without cracking wide open under the severe strain of racing. If this engine should prove successful at Indianapolis, it is predicted the price of automobile fuel will fall to a low level as low grade mixtures can be used on the road anywhere.

Mystery Car to Be in Race

Last year Cliff Durant, son of W. C. Durant the Detroit financier, built the Detroit Special for the Indianapolis race in the laboratories of the General Motors Company. Tommy Milton, who is the only driver to win this race twice, did most of the actual work. Durant furnished the money and drove the car until the supercharger met with an accident.

At the track in Indianapolis is a car built by Durant and Milton for the race this year. It is being worked upon by two men who each draw as much money as the chief engineers of the larger automobile factories. Everything is in that car to make it go faster than anyone ever went before in a race. Special supercharger device, multiple cylindered power plant, special braking system, heavy duty tires and almost perfect driving control make up some of the mechanical features.

Passenger cars are powered by six and eight-cylinder engines more this year than in any other year since the automobile industry began. It is only a small jump from the eight-cylinder job to the 12-cylinder power plant, and then to the 16. European automotive engineers know from experience on the road that for ease of control from the driving seat, for acceleration and for smoothness of performance at high and low speed the 12-cylinder engine is away out in front of the eight, six and four jobs. And, with the internal combustion principle actually in operation, it is almost a foregone conclusion that the low-priced car of the future will be a very smooth piece of machinery, which can be operated at an absolute minimum and tagged within the means of almost every workingman in the country.

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EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN

Old Sol has certainly stolen a march this season and even shoes reflect the sun's rays. The two suntan shoes sketched are bravely marking time with this delightful new whim of fashion. Above, No. B-7388, one-strap pump of Suntan Kid with brown kid trimming, centre buckle and cuban heel. Priced at \$16.50 the pair. Below, No. B-2688, Suntan Kid pump with centre buckle, brown Astralac strap and high heel of brown kid. Priced at \$16.



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NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

MASONS ASKED TO AID TRAINING YOUTH FOR JOBS

New Charitable Program
Proposed at New York Grand
Lodge—Progress Cited

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Vocational education for the children at the Masonic Home in Utica was proposed to the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York at its 148th annual communication in Masonic Hall here.

William Ira Taber, of Utica, president of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Home and Asylum Fund of the Grand Lodge, declared that "training the children for white collar jobs is incident to the approval of the Grand Lodge was asked for the program, which, Mr. Taber said, has won the interest of the State Department of Education and of the local trade union representatives."

Guest speakers at the communication included Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master of Massachusetts, and Benjamin F. Havens, Grand Master of New Jersey.

Dual Membership Praised
Dual membership recently inaugurated by the Grand Lodge of New York, and now being extended by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, was praised by John A. Dutton, Grand Master of New York, in his annual address. He expressed the hope that all Grand Lodges would soon adopt dual membership, so that a Mason could retain his affiliation with his mother lodge, and at the same time participate in Masonic activity in another. Rhode Island and Connecticut recently adopted dual membership.

Care in proceeding with construction of Masonic temples was urged. In New York State, aside from 178 lodges meeting in the big temples in New York and Brooklyn, he said, 250 lodges own their own temples. Thus more than half of the lodges in the State are housed in their own homes.

Once more stressing the need of strict separation of politics from any activity of the Grand Lodge, Mr. Dutton declared it had been necessary to suspend a secretary of a lodge during the last campaign because the lodge was drawn into a political move.

Would Forbid Politics
Although the fact that Masonry is not to meddle in politics is well known, Mr. Dutton said, it is not forbidden in the New York Constitution. Accordingly he proposed that political activity on the part of a lodge should be expressly prohibited by legislation at this session.

Assisting Mr. Dutton in the conduct of Grand Lodge are Deputy Grand Master Charles H. Johnson of Albany, Senior Grand Warden R. Elliott Owens of Cortland, Junior Grand Warden Dana B. Heilings of Buffalo, Grand Secretary J. I. J. Worthy, Grand Treasurer Fred G. Lemmerman of New York.

American Home Linked to Goal of World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

sented to Florida for the work of Dade County in a county competition, conducted by the national organization this year. The Dade County activities included enrolling in the organization 50 per cent of the parents of the county, buying equipment for the schools and in case instance the mothers even took their pails and brushes and scrubbed out a schoolhouse.

In a conference of the rural life department, Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, advised the women that "the folks at Washington need watching," and "you will get the kind of government you choose."

"I have seen the fate of legislation changed overnight as a result of appeals from the people back home," said Mr. Capper in a plea to the women to let their members of Congress know their sentiments. Especially did he urge them to express their convictions to members of Congress, saying "I think that the Eighteenth Amendment is here to stay, but nevertheless it would be well for you to let the people responsible for things here know how the country feels on this subject."

Millions in School Banks
More than \$30,000,000 has been deposited in school thrift banks, the delegates were told and they heard a thrift report which included an account of establishing thrift shops, cooking exhibitions and campaigns to save old newspapers and magazines.

Mothers' pension funds should be set up in every county; there should be juvenile courts with receiving homes in every county separating delinquents from dependents and street trades and motion pictures should be carefully watched, said Mrs. Mary L. Langworthy of Winnetka, Ill., in her report as chairman of juvenile protection.

The annual play night, at which the women learned new games and recreation projects, was preceded by a speech on "Engineering the Home," by Mrs. Lillian Gilbreth of New Jersey.

Engineering the Home
"Engineering is primarily a job of measuring and the engineer asks of the organization, 'What are you planning to do, who is to do it, where, when, how, and why?'" she said, continuing, "Determining these facts is the function of the job analysis which makes plain the problems to be faced. Along with this job analysis goes a personality analysis the aim of which is to fit the available members of the family and the home into the project with the least amount of waste and the greatest amount of efficiency."

"The engineer is interested not only in the skills which make it possible to run a home effectively and to handle the human relations within the home smoothly but also in the satisfactions which accrue from all these activities. He realizes that the home project is even more significant than the most important projects he faces in industry or in

business, that he has intangibles as well as tangibles to consider, that he must conserve and develop beauty and furnish leisure and interest with which to enjoy it.

"He must construct and supplement and make interesting, not destroy or take away or make dull and monotonous, and he must insure not only that the results are everything that is desired but the methods by which they are obtained are these things as well. Only if he does this can he consider that he has made a success of the most difficult but the most worthwhile job that has ever been offered him."

Love of Animals Inculcated Upon American Youth

Reports at New York Meeting
Showed Growth in Anti-
Vivisection Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Education of children in kindness to animals and proper care for them is the bulwark of all humane work and lays the foundations of certain progress in animal protection, Mrs. Henry Clay Preston, director of humane education in the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, asserted at the semi-annual meeting of the Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection, just held at the Biltmore Hotel.

Delegates representing anti-vivisection organizations from all parts of the country attended the meeting. They reported a satisfactory growth in anti-vivisection work and declared that, owing to the widespread public interest in animal welfare, the outlook is most encouraging.

Mrs. Preston declared that efforts to interest children in animal welfare work were increasing all over the world.

John S. Codman, of Boston, told of efforts to obtain legislation in Illinois prohibiting the practice of vivisection in that State. Although the bill had not been reported out of committee, he said, it gained wide publicity and its "educational value" was immense.

The use of billboards for disseminating information about vivisection in the vicinity of Philadelphia was described by J. A. Rhoads, treasurer of the American Antivivisection Society of Philadelphia.

Other speakers were Mrs. Murray C. Lovell of Philadelphia; Mrs. Julia B. Briggs, C. E. Richard, president of the Illinois Anti-vivisection Society; Charles Edward Russell, and Miss Daisy Miller.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest Smith of Washington, president of the conference, presided.

R.C.A. Not Merged, Gen. Harbord Says

Columbia Negotiations Broken
Off, He Reports to
Stockholders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Negotiations for consolidation of the Radio Corporation of America and the Columbia Graphophone Company, Ltd., have been broken off, according to an announcement just made by Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation, at the annual stockholders' meeting here.

The proposed consolidation between the Radio Corporation and the International Telephone and Telegraph has resulted in no actual contract, General Harbord added. The merger is prohibited by law, he declared, and for this reason the arrangement previously entered into by the two companies was "only tentative."

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Formal protest against the proposed merger of the Radio Corporation of America and the Columbia Graphophone Company has been filed with Attorney-General Mitchell, by the Radio Protective Association Inc.

"The proposed consolidation is the latest in a series of mergers and absorptions by which the Radio Corporation of America has become the center of the greatest trust in the United States has ever known," says the association's letter. "Already the resources combined in this radio trust exceed \$5,000,000,000. Every new addition to this combination can serve only to strengthen its monopoly, and to increase the perils to the competitors whom it has undertaken to destroy; as well as to the public who buy radio apparatus and use radio broadcasting and communication services."

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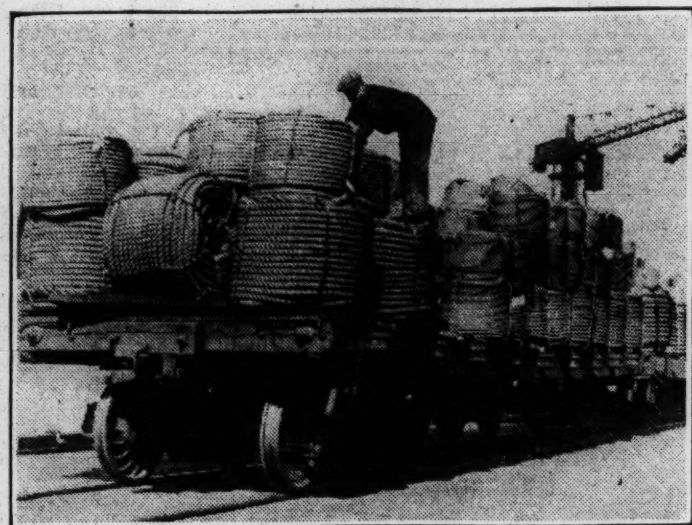
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Navy Needs Plenty of Rope



Coil of Manila Rope Loaded for Shipment to the Pacific Coast. This and All Other Cordage for the United States Navy is Made at the Boston Navy Yard at Charlestown.

Boston Makes All Rope for Navy at Old Ropewalk in Charlestown

Cordage Industry There Dates From 1834—Manufactures Everything From Window Cord to Hawser for Dreadnaught—Use Cotton, Hemp

Manila fiber from the Philippine Islands; domestic hemp grown in the Wisconsin and Kentucky districts; other grades grown in Russia; cotton from the South and flax from the west coast all find their way to the Boston Navy Yard, at Charlestown, Mass., to be manufactured into ropes of various sizes from three-quarter inch to 25-inch circumference.

The ropewalk at the Boston yard, built in 1834, still makes all the rope, hemp and cordage for the entire United States Navy, distributing it from Boston, mostly by vessel, to all naval supply bases on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and furnishing also at times, the Panama Canal Commission, the lighthouse service and the various other branches of the Government with its supplies of this nature.

Recently a shipment of about 600,000 pounds of rope were shipped from the Boston yard by vessel for Brooklyn, Norfolk, and Pacific points, including the Mare Island Navy Yard which is the supply base for the naval operations at the Philippine Islands and coaling stations at Alaska. The rope is manufactured and stored in the Boston yard's warehouses, from whence it is shipped out as requisitioned by various naval supply bases.

At the present time about 250,000 pounds of rope is being made per month, mostly of the Manila hemp type. The products made at the yard are used for halyards for flags, window sash cord, taff rail lines, log lines, mooring lines, hawsers of all sizes, and various other purposes.

During the World War about 100,000 pounds were made at the Charlestown yard per day. At present, the annual production is about 3,000,000 pounds of hemp rope; 110,000 pounds of cotton rope; 90,000 pounds of cotton and flax rope. About 70 are now employed at the ropewalk, a long, low building, of granite construction, stretching parallel to the outside wall of the Navy Yard, along Chelsea Street, Charlestown. Here the hemp is opened, run into silver, spun into yarn, the yarn formed into a strand, the strand laid into rope and the rope reeled into a coil. The coils are usually covered with burlap and are ready for storage prior to shipment.

Chief fibers used at the Boston Navy Yard ropewalk are Manila, Russia, and American hemp. Manila, the product of abacca, a species of wild plantain. The plant grows not unlike an onion stalk and its leaves are from six to 12 feet in length, the fiber of which is sometimes found 15 feet long. This plant grows in the Philippine Islands and will grow only a few degrees north or south of the equator. A cross section of the leaves is crescent shape and the fiber runs back side of the largest diameter of the leaf, when the leaf is out.

The fiber is separated by drawing the leaves between the edge of a piece of sharp steel or bamboo and a block of hard wood, the knife being kept down on the leaf by means of a treadle and released by a spring pole of bamboo, a crude and laborious method.

American and Russian hems are "true" hems, the fiber being the outside covering of a woody stalk. The hemp is cut, tied into bundles, then put under water in streams or pools until the wood is rotted. It is then stacked and dried, then crushed or

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thing possible to remove this type of advertising from its boards as soon as possible.

North Dakota in Line
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ENDERLIN, N. D.—Clubwomen of the fourth North Dakota district are pledged to aid in the work of the eliminating all "unnecessary and obnoxious" billboards in the State, following the annual meeting of district club members here. Cigarette advertisements of a "fraudulent" nature were condemned by several speakers.

Texas Women Join Crusade
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FABENS, Tex.—Resolutions protesting against billboard advertising which pictures women smoking were adopted at a recent meeting of women of the Methodist Missionary Society and the local Chamber of Commerce has been asked to take steps to have the objectionable pictures removed. The resolution refers to the poor ethics of advertising which "exploits human weakness, for money," declares that "such displays have a harmful influence on young people" and are "misrepresentations of womanhood."

Couzens Power Control Plan Up to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

thority of a resolution by the committee. Mr. Couzens in offering his bill stated frankly that he sponsored also as an open consideration of the problem and that the information that the committee expected to receive during the course of the extensive hearings that it would conduct would be utilized in drafting the desired legislation.

His measure proposes the creation of a new commission along the lines of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which would have control and regulation of wired and wireless communications, and as amended also over the interstate waterpower industry.

In submitting his waterpower control provision Mr. Couzens pointed out to the committee that the disclosures by the Federal Trade Commission of the activities of the industry in New Bedford, Mass., reported that earnings in the textile mills there had sharply decreased in the last five years.

Waitresses reported that their places were being taken by college students and New York, necktie workers reported that the demands of men for handmade neckties had thrown 40 per cent of the necktie factory workers out of work in the last four years.

MEXICO GETS MANY FACTORIES
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—During the last few years nearly 1300 factories have

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WOMEN'S WAGES UNDER SCRUTINY OF UNION LEAGUE

Still Lag Far Behind Men's,
Survey Indicates—Reasons
Are Sought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—An intensive study of the reasons why wages of women in industry still lag behind those of men doing the same work was recommended to the National Women's Trade Union League convention here by Lillian Herstein of Crane Junior College, member of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and leader of the convention symposium on wages.

A wage study, submitted during the symposium, was made during the last six months by a special committee of the league, working with outstanding economists, and includes the most recent data published on wage levels.

"Statistics show that women's wages still lag far behind men's wages," said Miss Herstein. "Current official reports from New York, Massachusetts and Illinois show that women wage earners in industry receive on an average about 55 per cent of the average weekly earnings of men wage earners."

The National Industrial Conference Board's reports on weekly earnings of men and women, covering 1600 plants in the United States, showed women's weekly earnings for all industries for November, 1928, as 70.5 per cent of the earnings of skilled men workers, and 64.9 per cent of those of skilled and semi-skilled men workers.

"Real wages," she declared, "are much lower than the wage levels of industrial payrolls would indicate, because there is no method for estimating the effect of unemployment or part time work on the workers' annual income."

Figures were quoted by Miss Ethel Smith of the executive board, to show that while earnings of men had increased in the last five years, women's wages had decreased.

Many telephone operators have been thrown out of work by installation of automatic instruments in small cities where there are practically no industrial opportunities, a representative of the operators told the meeting. Women from the textile mills at New Bedford, Mass., reported that earnings in the textile mills there had sharply decreased in the last five years.

Waitresses reported that their places were being taken by college students and New York, necktie workers reported that the demands of men for handmade neckties had thrown 40 per cent of the necktie factory workers out of work in the last four years.

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been established in Mexico, according to a survey that has been made by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. These new plants represent an investment of 60,000,000 pesos, the Ministry reports, and employ more than 5000 workers. Many of them are automobile assembly workshops.

Vatican Seeking More Privileges in Prussian Pact

Negotiations for Concordat to
Continue Under New Term
of "Convention"

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The Roman Catholics have prepared a new draft for the Prussian concordat, which has been sent to Rome, but a Dresden paper reports that the Vatican is not satisfied and wants still more privileges.

Berlin, according to the draft, is to become the seat of the Roman Catholic bishop. Establishment of such seats in other German cities will be facilitated. The influence of the State on the selection of a bishop will be limited and the State must obtain the consent of the bishop when selecting professors for Roman Catholic theology in Prussian universities.

Roman Catholic ministers will be permitted to receive their education in special seminaries instead of having to attend public higher schools. Seminary pupils, therefore, will be exempt from having to pass final state examinations, as do other Germans wishing to enter a university. Also Roman Catholic and German universities will be placed on the same level. No mention, however, is made of the school question in the draft, because this has been annoying German parties exceedingly.

Owing to the Vatican's dissatisfaction with the draft, negotiations regarding the concordat which, so it is said, is to be called by a different name, for example, "convention," will continue.

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NEW AUSTRIAN POLICY MEETS WITH APPROVAL

Chancellor's Speech of Compromise Seen as Beginning of Fresh Era

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA—The new Austrian Chancellor, Ernst Streeruwitz, in outlining his policy in a speech in Parliament, after emphasizing the fact that the incoming government would continue the policy of friendship with its neighbors, especially Germany, and co-operation with the League of Nations, announced that economic tasks were awaiting solution. Agriculture, which had been undergoing a crisis, especially in the Alpine districts, he said, required favorable credits for carrying through the necessary improvements.

His declaration that home trade would be protected by higher customs duties against foreign imports referred to the importation of Polish pigs, about which a struggle was waged for so long in the Coalition. In industry the new Chancellor stands for co-operation between capital and labor and is anxious to do his utmost to produce a better understanding on a basis of justice and good will. In view of Herr Streeruwitz's industrial experience, this opinion was heartily welcomed on all sides.

The Chancellor's speech was essentially one of compromise and is welcomed on all sides as the beginning of a new era in Austrian politics, indicating the determination of the coalition to work out a constructive program during the coming months. The Social Democratic Opposition also welcomes this attitude of compromise.

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PRINTERS FORM WORLD BUREAU TO STOP WASTE

Delegates of 25 Countries
in London Parley Plan to
Standardize Output

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Master printers of 25 nations at their recent convention here were drawn a step closer in trade co-operation by their decision to establish a "World Bureau of Printing," the chief object of which is to standardize output and reduce economic waste. British, American, and German delegations were in the majority but what the French, Italians, Swiss, Belgians, and others lacked in numbers they made up in fraternal enthusiasm.

There has emerged from this historic occasion an international bureau for master printers with initial headquarters in London, standardizing and simplifying through a committee of five, the printing methods of 25 countries. The conference followed those held at Gothenburg and Cologne, and brought to a practical head the aims announced there.

The committee of five, composed of one representative each from Germany, Switzerland, Britain, Sweden and Belgium, may amalgamate with newspaper proprietors' organizations.

Gabriel Delmas of Bordeaux said that printers were seeking to introduce improvements into their trade, but most of them had labored independently and unmethodically.

He recommended that national and international associations should pool investigations and disseminate their findings by reports and by exchange of views at international congresses.

Siegfried Weber of Leipzig said that by standardizing their paper since 1918 the German Government was saving over £100,000 a year in its printing bill.

W. Howard Hazell, chairman of

Hazell, Watson & Viney, Limited, London, said that if the printing trade of the world was to receive the full benefit of standardization and simplification it was essential that there should be international co-operation. The setting up of national standards, irrespective of what was being done in other countries would lead to many anomalies and would hinder the development of international trade.

The sizes of, and methods of dealing in, paper, said Mr. Hazell, were the slow growth of centuries and were full of anomalies and uncertainties. In America, Germany, and Great Britain some progress had been made. Paper calculations would be simplified and many errors eliminated if all paper and boards were packed in decimal quantities and prices quoted per 1000 sheets.

He added that in Britain printers and makers of inks and blocks had agreed to accept three standardized inks if they would stand the light, and these were now being tested under such sunshine as was available. If the tests succeeded, 75 per cent of 5000 firms would adopt the results.

Airplane Patrols to Prevent Fires in Australian Bush

Victorian Forest Commission
to Try the Experiment of
Aerial "Spotting"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Taking a lesson from the United States, the Forest Commission of Victoria intends to use air patrols next summer in combating bush fires, a menace which causes many thousands of pounds worth of damage in the state each year. The commission has appointed one of its officers to make a special study of the use of airplanes in forest patrol, and experiments in aerial "spotting" will be made as soon as the bush fire danger period begins.

Flying boats have been used with particular success in forest patrol work in the United States but Australia unfortunately, has few large lakes and water courses such as provide ample and safe areas for flying boats to alight. In Victoria, however, it is hoped to use the Gippsland Lakes as a base for aircraft protecting the eastern forests. Landing grounds for land machines, which will probably be used more in this work than they are in America, are not generally available yet, but it is intended to undertake experiments in the use of wide beaches as aircraft runways. Later, as commercial and defense aerial services are extended landing grounds will be more widely available, and the air patrol will be expanded.

All the Comforts of a Pullman—and a Home



New English "Land Liner" Has Sleeping Berths and a Kitchenette, From Which Well-Cooked Meals Are Served to Those Traveling Between London and Manchester.

New 'Land Liner' Is Now to Be Seen on English Roads

Trip Between London and
Manchester Occupies a
Period of 10 Hours

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—A vehicle entirely new to English roads now plies between Manchester and London. It is known as a "land liner," a name that has been coined to describe the new bus because of the spaciousness of its accommodations and the comprehensive nature of the service offered to its users. The vehicle has seating accommodation for 40 passengers or sleeping berths for 20, and the cars, two of which are on the road, are the latest luxury in road traveling.

The 20 bunks are on two decks and for the day-time trips these bunks are transformed into seats. Each bunk is fitted with electric light and an attendant's bell. A kitchenette is situated centrally in the car. From this, the heating system is derived, as well as meals which are served to passengers en route. A cook-steward attends to this work.

The land liner is replete with cleverly designed arrangements. For instance, the steps used by passengers to climb into their bunks are capable of conversion into a table during the day. Two drivers proceed with the bus. They work in shifts of 2 1/2 hours and are relieved midway between London and Manchester at a point where the two buses meet. Drivers there change over, returning to their respective starting points each day.

The bus has a six-cylinder engine and an eight-ton unladen weight. Each liner cost £3000. The route taken on the trip is by way of Macclesfield, Derby, Leicester, Market Harborough, and Northampton, and the trip takes 10 hours.

Boys Gain Skill at Reform School

Exhibition of Work Disperses
Drab Picture of Such
Institutions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—An exhibition which did much to dispel the drab picture sometimes conjured up within the walls of a reformatory school was held recently in Birmingham by boys and girls of Home Office Schools.

The term Home Office Schools is now used to designate institutions formerly known as industrial and reformatory schools, to which young offenders and other children needing special training are sent. The primary object of the exhibition was the enlightenment of public opinion on a branch of social work of which comparatively little is known, even by lay magistrates who so frequently have to deal with young lawbreakers.

It was in Birmingham that the industrial school movement had its origin 79 years ago, the Reformatory Schools Act which first regularized

Methodists Note Good Progress by Australian Dries

Believed That Headway Toward
Prohibition Is Steady
and Will Win

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—At a demonstration organized by the Methodist Social Questions Committee in conjunction with the New South Wales Prohibition Alliance, the belief was expressed that Australia was advancing along the path of prohibition, and eventually would arrive at the goal.

The veteran prohibitionist, Archdeacon Boyce, declared, "I am confident of victory for prohibition all along the line." He moved for immediate restoration of the local option clauses of the Liquor Act, so that districts could have the opportunity of going dry, and had to go on until the legitimate end was reached. In the last referendum, on the liquor question there was a severe loss of prohibition votes owing to the emphasis placed on the question of compensation. No such handicap had ever been provided for in the United States or Canada. It was unfair for Australia to be asked to pay for the banishing of a great social evil.

A. Toombs, state superintendent, Queensland Prohibition League, said that in the present state of public opinion, and the condition of the liquor laws, local option was the surest way to prohibition.

Crawford Vaughan, campaign director, N. S. W. Prohibition Alliance, and ex-Premier of South Australia, said he believed Mr. Hoover's victory was a triumph for prohibition, and was a forerunner of world-wide prohibition. All authorities agreed that in the last nine years there had been a colossal industrial advance in America, largely due to prohibition.

Production Lower in Victoria State

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Substantial decreases in production occurred in Victoria in the 1927-28 season. The value of primary products was £44,436,533, to which manufacturing processes within the State added £51,569,296, giving a total value of £96,005,829. Wheat and other cereals, root crops, fodder crops, fruit and tobacco produced £25,570,865, after

Plans for Holding Peace Exhibition Made at The Hague

Show to Be Divided Into Five
Sections—First Attempt to
Serve League Propaganda

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMSTERDAM—The Society for the League of Nations and Peace is organizing a Peace and League Exhibition, to be held at The Hague in the autumn of this year, in the Knights' Hall, placed at the society's disposal by the Dutch Government.

The members of the committee of honor for this exhibition are the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Education, Arts and Science, of Labor, Commerce and Industry, and of the Colonies, besides other high dignitaries, prominent international personalities and representatives of different religious and political denominations, as well as the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

The final program for the Show will consist of five sections, the first of which will comprise the peace movement from olden times till 1815; the second will show the peace movement and everything pertaining to it, from 1815 till the present day; the third, the spiritual, social, economic and intellectual trend of the movement which in the course of ages has intensified the international character of the world and thereby influenced the peace ideal; the fourth, war in general and the World War (1914) resulting in social, economic and moral distress; the fifth, the League of Nations and its work around which the exhibits of League Societies of various foreign countries will be grouped, showing how the propaganda for the League of Nations is carried on in the different countries.

This show, which is a first attempt to serve the propaganda for the work of the League by means of an exhibition, is expected to create much interest far and wide.

WOMAN TO REPRESENT NORWAY AT PARLEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OSLO, Norway—The Norwegian Government has appointed Mrs. Betzy Kjelberg, woman inspector of factories, and O. Lorange, chief inspector of factories, to head the delegation to the International Labor Conference at Geneva. G. Stigold, head of the government department for social affairs, and Mr. Schønheyder, the chief engineer of the shipping bureau of the Department of Commerce, will attend in an advisory capacity. Director F. Dahl and C. Erlandsen will be the delegates representing the Union of Employers.

The agenda for the Labor Conference of 1929, which is going to be opened on May 30, includes a discussion on working conditions of natives, compulsory labor, and working hours.

allowance had been made for the value of hay and manure used in cultivation. The value of the dairying and pastoral industry after similar deductions had been made was £26,424,600. Among smaller industries mining produced £1,955,278, forest £1,800,400, poultry and eggs, £4,760,900, rabbits and hares £279,230 and fish £185,840.

These figures indicate a decrease both in total production and in ratio of production to population. The value of production a head of the population in 1927-28 was £25.19 primary production and £56.12 total production, the lowest for five years.

British Millers of Flour Uphold High Wage Scale

Federation of Employers Finds
It Pays to Keep Workers
Satisfied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The American doctrine regarding the soundness of a policy of paying high wages in industry has never made much of an appeal to British millers. Employers and for that reason unusual interest attaches to a statement issued by the Flour Milling Employers' Federation. In flour milling, wages have remained the same for four years, although the cost of living has decreased sharply and wage adjustments have been made in the coal fields and in many other industries.

An influential group of employers wishes to compel further wage reductions on the ground that only by so doing can British production costs be brought in line with those of France and Germany. Meanwhile the flour millers have unanimously agreed that:

"Although the present rates might be on the high side compared with the rates obtaining in certain other industries in some localities, yet it pays an employer to give good wages, because he is thereby enabled to employ the good type of operative. There is general agreement that millers are getting good value for the wages that they pay, and it is also recognized that in the absence of disputes and claims about pounds, shillings and pence, it is possible to co-operate more closely with Labor in constructive work, relating to education, health and safety, which is in the best interests of the industry as a whole."

The flour milling industry has been remarkably free from labor trouble and has had joint conciliation machinery for 10 years.

DARWIN MANUSCRIPT IN GIFT COLLECTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUXTON, Eng.—A letter by Darwin and a copy of that author's work "Variations of Animals and Plants Under Domestication," signed by the writer, are among a collection of books and literary treasures which have been given to Buxton by Sir William Boyd Dawkins.

The gift established a collection of nearly 400 volumes written with authority on anthropological, geological and geographical subjects by Darwin, Huxley, Sir Arthur Keith, Lord Avebury and many other authorities in physical science and allied studies.

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Grand Hotel Lido
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Borromeo

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GENOA
Hotel Columbus
Bristol Palace
Savoy-Majestic
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Villa Igiea
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TAORMINA
San Domenico Palace
Hotel

Full particulars and information from

Italy's Hotels de Luxe

(Campagna Italiana dei Grandi Alberghi)
the principal travel agencies, or

24 West 59th St., NEW YORK Plaza 1131

Rare Manuscripts and Art Treasures Acquired by Welsh National Library

Facsimiles of "The Minor Prophets" and "Genesis," Written
About 300 A. D., Are Among Gifts—Three American
Universities Listed as Donors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HOLYHEAD, Wales—During 1928 facsimiles of two MSS., one of which is in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and the other in the Staatsbibliothek, Berlin, have been presented to the National Library of Wales by Michigan University, with an introduction, reprint of the texts, and explanatory notes.

The Washington MS. is a version of "The Minor Prophets" (about 250-300 A. D.) in the Freer collection, while the Berlin MS. is a fragment of "Genesis" (about 300 A. D.). The additions to the National Library fully maintain the high average of previous years, it is stated in the annual report to the Court of Governors just issued.

Dr. Thomas Stanford Brighton has made important additions to the valuable collection of early editions of Euclid's "Elements of Geometry," presented by him a few years ago. Fifteen volumes (1598-1730) of the works of Pedro Calderon de la Barca, one of the greatest of Spanish dramatists, were given by the Windham Club, London.

Through the generosity of the British Museum, the library also received "El Jefe del Departamento Secretario de Hacienda" of Mexico and "Iglesias de Mexico."

BISHOP CONCERNED BY FAST FADING INK

English Prelate Urges Care
to Preserve Records

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The poor quality of modern ink is one of the many questions at present agitating the Church of England.

The Bishop of Worcester recently described to some of his colleagues how there is preserved in his palace a register more than 600 years old. The leaves are made of sheepskin, and the words can be clearly deciphered. But over the bishop's study is a photograph of the late Bishop Creighton, Bishop of London, and underneath his signature written about 30 years ago. But the ink is fading fast.

The bishop believes that much of the modern paper containing ecclesiastical records will decay, discolor and crumble away and the ink will fade. He is, therefore, urging the church to use good paper for their records, and ink that will not fade.

Donations were also received from the Hispanic Society of the United States; University of Minnesota, Columbia University, University of Wisconsin; Buffalo (N. Y.) Grosvenor Library; Havana (Academia de la Historia), and from other foreign countries.

The purchase of "Direr's Drawings in color, line, and wash: a selection of 56 facsimiles of the originals preserved in the Albertina collection, Vienna 1471-1528 edition," is of special interest.

Special mention also may be made of the purchase of "Roman de Tristan Chevalier de la Table Ronde." Mr. Edward Bensly, some time professor of Latin in the University College of Wales, says that "this important manuscript containing the French prose romance of Tristan, gives a longer version of the story than any MS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale of France."

SPINACH Is a delicacy when eaten with a dressing of 3 parts, 1 part LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



THE TASTY, rich flavored brown bread that the old-time New England housewife took pride in making is now reproduced by HATCHET. Brought to you oven-fresh in sealed cans. Serve it steaming hot with its companion dish, baked beans.

THE TWITCHELL-CHAMPLAIN CO.,
Portland, Maine
HATCHET BRAND
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Year-round
Favorite

Bubbles
of
Goodness

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DEALER

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VICTORIA ARCADE AND

GUILDFORD ST., LEEDS, ENGLAND

Boys Gain Skill at Reform School

Exhibition of Work Disperses
Drab Picture of Such
Institutions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—An exhibition which did much to dispel the drab picture sometimes conjured up within the walls of a reformatory school was held recently in Birmingham by boys and girls of Home Office Schools.

The term Home Office Schools is now used to designate institutions formerly known as industrial and reformatory schools, to which young offenders and other children needing special training are sent. The primary object of the exhibition was the enlightenment of public opinion on a branch of social work of which comparatively little is known, even by lay magistrates who so frequently have to deal with young lawbreakers.

It was in Birmingham that the industrial school movement had its origin 79 years ago, the Reformatory Schools Act which first regularized

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Boys Gain Skill at Reform School

Exhibition of Work Dis

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BRAVES RALLY TO KEEP LEAD

Cubs Take Undisputed Possession of Second Place as Cardinals Lose

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	P.C.
Boston	10	6	.625
Chicago	10	6	.625
St. Louis	9	7	.563
Pittsburgh	7	7	.500
Philadelphia	7	7	.500
New York	6	7	.462
Brooklyn	6	7	.462
Cincinnati	6	7	.462

RESULTS TUESDAY
Boston 5, St. Louis 5.
Pittsburgh 3, New York 2.
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 4.

Timely hitting again played an important part in a Boston victory Tuesday, as a four-run rally in the eighth inning gave the Braves the first game of their series with the St. Louis champions, 5 to 2. Not only was the triumph necessary to keep the Braves in the lead of the National League but it forced the Cardinals into third place, out of a tie for second with Chicago.

The Braves are becoming quite famous for their late inning rallies. They started in their very first game of the season, and have kept them up at varying intervals ever since. Tuesday, with the champions leading 4 to 3, they clinched the game in the eighth when Ernie McKnight, and Clark, James, Harper and Sisler hit singles.

High Hits Home Run

It was just another one of those games when the Braves looked as though they were beaten as the late innings rolled around. But the Boston club is different from any that has played baseball at Braves Field for many years. It has the sparkle and zest of the Braves of 1914, when Maranville, now playing at shortstop, was in his prime. And Maranville is certainly responsible for a great deal of the hustle of the present Braves. His influence is felt by every infielder and it is expressed in "hands up" baseball.

Andrew A. High, a former Brave, is

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Kum-Up-Tu

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Dinner 6 to 7
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Cafe De Marseille

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Special Luncheon 35-60c
Table d'Hôte Dinner 50-75c
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Dinner
Sunday Dinner 12-1:30
Delicious Food
Fresh Vegetable Plate
14 CLEARWAY STREET

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Located Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel
on Dartmouth Street
Steaks, Chops and Chicken Cooked in
All Styles. Lobsters Our Specialty.

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AND SANDWICH SHOPPE
1 SCOLLAY SQ. AT CORNHILL
Open Daily 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
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Reputed Cuisine. Exquisite Service.
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LUNCHEON DINNER
11 to 2:30 5 to 7:45
"GOOD THINGS TO EAT"

YANKEES TAKE LEAGUE LEAD

Keep Their Record Clean in West by Winning Their Fourth Straight

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	P.C.
New York	10	4	.714
Philadelphia	10	5	.667
St. Louis	11	6	.643
Detroit	11	9	.550
Cleveland	7	11	.389
Boston	5	10	.333
Washington	4	10	.286

RESULTS TUESDAY
Boston 5, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 3, Washington 2.
New York 6, St. Louis 5.

Keeping their record clean in their first western invasion by winning their fourth straight game, the New York Yankees with their offensive going in full swing moved into the American League lead on Tuesday for the first time this year. They defeated the St. Louis Browns, 6 to 5, in the first meeting between the two, while the Philadelphia Athletics lost the lead by losing to the Chicago White Sox, 4 to 2.

Ruth's fifth home run of the season with two men on bases in the fourth inning gave the Yankees the lead and the courage to go through to victory even though their pitching was not as brilliant as usual. Fenwick got his chance to see what he could do and went along well until the fifth and sixth innings when he was taken out as the White Sox rallied and went ahead, 5 to 4.

Ruth again played a prominent part in the ninth inning two-run rally which won the game. He took his base on doubles, Gehrig singled and Meusel doubled, bringing in Ruth and Gehrig. Dickey, catcher, also had a home run for the champions in the fifth.

Thomas stopped the Athletics in their ninth inning, but the Yankees by pitching a five-hit game. Meanwhile his teammates pounded the Athletics, every Chicago player getting at least one. The Athletics gained a one-run lead in the first inning, tied the score in the fifth and then won the game in the ninth. The Yankees, led by the home team, won again equal to the occasion, hitting in two more in the seventh.

Washington fell before Detroit by another one of those one-run margins, 3 to 2. Washington has lost four of its last five games, and the four defeats have been by one-run margins. Two runs in the ninth by Washington gave Detroit something to think about. The Red Sox moved out of the hole in good fashion. Triples by Alexander and Gehrig in the third inning were chiefly responsible for Washington's victory.

AT ST. LOUIS
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....0 0 0 3 1 0 0 1 0-6 12 2
St. Louis.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 4 3-12 12
Batteries—Nehf and Grace; McWeeny, Moss, Knapf, Patton and Pincin.
Pitcher—Nehf. Four-base hit—Nehf. Runners—Nehf and Grace. Winning pitcher—Nehf. Umpires—Quigley, Moran and McLaughlin. Time—2h. 5m.

MONCTON IS WINNER OF THE TODD TROPHY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONCTON, N. B.—For the first time in the history of the Atlantic region of the Canadian National Railway System, a tournament has been held to determine the boyhood championship of the Maritime Provinces C. N. R. Recreation Clubs. This was called here on Saturday and resulted in the Moncton C. N. R. Yard Office team, Saint John, N. B., second place team, and Halifax, N. S., third place team. The trophy, emblematic of the regional title, thus goes to Moncton for the first time.

At the end of the regular schedule of games it was found that Saint John and Moncton were tied. Hundreds of railwaymen witnessed the bowlers in their matches and there was considerable interest when it was decided to hold the Saint John Presidents and local five roll off. A single string by each team decided the issue, the Moncton club beating out the Loyalist City rollers by 13 pins.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"HOLIDAY"

Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
PLYMOUTH Theatre, W. 45th St. E. 8:50
Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2:35

CASINO

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Direction Leo Bulgakov
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MOROSCO

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John Drinkwater's Comedy

BIRD IN HAND
Original Cast, after a year in London

LYCEUM

Thurs., W. 45th St. E. 8:50
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

"MEET THE PRINCE"

Basel SYDNEY—Mary ELLIS
"MILK AND HONEY"
200 GOOD SEATS AT \$1.00

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE

Mats., Thurs. and Sat., E. 8:50

Journey's End

by R. E. SHERIFF

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"

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Imperial Theat., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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FRANKLIN PARK

Dorchester
PHIDELAH RICE PLAYERS
On the Hiring Line
Grand Opening
Eve. 8:30
Thurs., May 9; Fri., 10; Sat., 11

MAJESTIC

EVERY EVE. (Inc. SUN) at 8:30
MATS. MON. (Inc. SUN) at 2:30
FOURTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK
WARNER BROS. PRESENT
THE COLOSSAL VITAPHONE SPECTACLE
DOLORES COSTELLO
NORMAN KRASNA
WITH GEORGE OBRIEN
EVE. 8:30 to 11:50—MATS. 5:00 to 8:15
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE

Another Major Sport Title Brought Back to England

H. W. Austin Shows Improved Tennis Game in Hard Court Championship—Cricket and Its Innovations Now Occupy Center of Stage

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Another championship in major sport came back to England from overseas Saturday when H. W. Austin defeated Louis Raymond, South African star, in the final of the men's singles in the English national tennis court lawn tennis tournament at Bournemouth. The winner last year was J. Rene Lacoste of France.

Austin last season had almost everything he needed to make him a world champion except stamina. His stroke production was perfect and his knowledge of courtcraft beyond his years and "grit" for use in a crisis. But it could not last. Now it appears that his equipment is being completed by improved stamina. His success at Wimbledon this summer would be an extraordinary feat for a player of the British sporting community now in the happy mood of watching its cherished trophies come back one by one from abroad.

Cupboard Filling Up
The recovery of the mythical "ashes" from Australia's cricketers; of the Ryder Cup from the United States professional golfers; and the world's fastest record from America's automobilists, makes the cupboard look less bare, so to speak, and sportsmen are ready to welcome back soon the British open golf championship, the Westchester Polo Cup from the United States, the women's open golf championship, Davis Cup for lawn tennis from France and the various Wimbledon lawn tennis championships that have been shared by France and the United States, and last but not least, the cricket and football championships distributed fairly widely in various parts of the world.

The Rugby Football League, the only organization for professional Rugby in Britain, disclaimed any intention of propagandism when it staged the final match for the annual challenge cup at Wembley Stadium Saturday, but officials were delighted all the same by the fact that the British open golf championship, the Westchester Polo Cup from the United States, the women's open golf championship, Davis Cup for lawn tennis from France and the various Wimbledon lawn tennis championships that have been shared by France and the United States, and last but not least, the cricket and football championships distributed fairly widely in various parts of the world.

It was the first time since the trophy was put up for competition in 1897 that the final was decided in London. Austin, a 22-year-old student at the University of Iowa, was the victor in the final, which was a hard-fought contest. He defeated Raymond, a 23-year-old South African, in a hard-fought contest. The match was a hard-fought contest. The match was a hard-fought contest. The match was a hard-fought contest.

DR. F. E. BELTING RESIGNS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
IOWA CITY, Ia.—The resignation of Dr. F. E. Belting, director of the University of Iowa since 1924, was announced Tuesday night by President Walter Dillingham. Dr. Belting, who had been in the department of athletics which had proved embarrassing to the university and debauching to him, Dr. Belting's resignation was accepted by the board of trustees. Dr. Belting had been in the department of athletics which had proved embarrassing to the university and debauching to him, Dr. Belting's resignation was accepted by the board of trustees.

Broken Tackle Question
The Rugby League lay in "split" in the ranks with the Rugby Union in 1895 over the vexed question of "broken time." The Rugby Union, with headquarters in London, was the victor in the final, which was a hard-fought contest. He defeated Raymond, a 23-year-old South African, in a hard-fought contest. The match was a hard-fought contest. The match was a hard-fought contest. The match was a hard-fought contest.

Changes in Rules
They took comparatively few changes to kicking into play, but a change in the rule that found the touch without the ball bouncing first in the infield of play brings under the R. L. rule the heavy penalty of scrumming at the place where the kick was made. The Rugby Unionists, who had been in the department of athletics which had proved embarrassing to the university and debauching to him, Dr. Belting's resignation was accepted by the board of trustees.

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Telephone Atlantic 9475
Charles G. Andrews, Mgr.

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of Distinctive Simplicity
Designed by Poole
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Here are authentic reproductions of early American pewter pieces. Many were made from the very dies and castings used an hundred years ago by the master Pewterers.
THIRD FLOOR

California to Work With Lake Placid

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
San Francisco
WILLIAM F. HUMPHREY, a vice-president of the California Tennis Olympiad Association, Tuesday said the organization would co-operate with Lake Placid to make the winter sports there a success. His announcement followed receipt of reports from New York that California plans to conduct a post Olympiad at Lake Tahoe.

"The matter of holding a post Olympiad at Lake Tahoe has not even been presented to us," Humphrey said. "We desire to co-operate fully with Lake Placid and do everything in our power to make the winter sports there a success."

Tulane Is Among Tennis Favorites

Southern Conference Tourney Gets Under Way at New Orleans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A full week looks ahead for Southern Conference netmen with the annual tennis tournament scheduled for the Tulane University clay courts at New Orleans, starting on May 8. This year's convocation of the racquet wielders promises to be an unusually brilliant affair with a large number of colleges entering strong contestants. University of North Carolina, University of Florida, University of Alabama, University of Georgia, Georgia Institute of Technology, Sewanee, University of Kentucky, Mississippi A. & M. College, University of Mississippi, Tulane, Vanderbilt University, Louisiana State College, and University of Tennessee are expected to enter full teams. Of this list, Tulane, Florida, North Carolina, Georgia and Georgia Institute of Technology should present formidable teams with Kentucky and Alabama stronger than usual.

Tulane Has Fine Team
Tulane under the tutelage of Mercer Beasley has a great team that has staged several victories this year. The strong University of Texas team headed by the famous R. Berkeley Bell turned the trick in a hard-fought intersession match. Last year Tulane captured the Conference doubles title when M. J. Bayon '30 and C. C. Chamberlain '27 defeated the brilliant Floridaans, Gustave Feuer '30 and G. B. Yennawine Jr. '28. Tulane looks even more impressive this year with the brilliant young Clifford S. Sutter '28, former Southern junior champion, in No. 1 position, and Capt. M. J. Bayon '30 in No. 2, handling both the singles and doubles. Philip Bayon '30 is playing No. 3 position, while No. 4 is still being contested by H. F. Wehrmann '28 and George Dwidwille '20. The Tulane squad appears to be a strong array from every angle.

Last year Florida sent Gustave Feuer '30, into both the singles and doubles finals where he was defeated only after the most hard-fought matches. Feuer has been playing a wonderful game in the Florida winter matches as well as the college contests in which he has participated. Outside of Feuer and William Fisher '29 the Tulane team has a long way under the skillful tutelage of the Rev. M. E. Johnson.

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W. S. C. AND IDAHO WIN AT BASEBALL

Defeat Oregon and Oregon Aggies, Respectively

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EUGENE, Ore.—State College of Washington clearly outplayed University of Oregon baseball team here Tuesday and won a clean-cut victory, 6 to 4. This is the second victory by the visitors, in two days, and they regard the results as a return for the way in which Oregon defeated them in the playoff for the title last season. Oregon, as usual, staged a ninth-inning rally, which brought in two runs before the Cougars tightened up, and put an end to the game. The unusually long contest was devoid of interest, except for the three Washington batting sprees, each of which netted two runs. These happened in the third, sixth and seventh. Oregon was unable to hit consistently until the ninth. The score by innings:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Wash. State.....0 0 2 0 2 0 6-10 4
Oregon.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 12-4 7
Batteries—Craig, Jones and Buzzard; Baker, Schoen, Biddings, Wodice, Umpire—Tyler Christian. Time—2h. 16m.

Idaho Took the Lead in the Sixth
Idaho took the lead in the sixth and went on a spree in the seventh to score three runs. An Orange rally in the eighth fell two runs short. B. N. Hafendell '29, Oregon State third baseman, made his second home run in two days. Oregon State has now won two and lost two Conference tilts, while Idaho has won three and lost three. The score by innings:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Idaho.....2 0 1 0 1 3 0 1-8 3
Oregon State.....0 1 0 0 0 2 1-6 8
Batteries—Graber and Price; Wagner, Foster, Brown and Maple. Umpire—Michael Moran. Time—2h. 15m.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Placing Swinburne

Swinburne, by Samuel C. Chew, Boston: Little, Brown, \$3.50.

MR. CHEW specializes in rebels. He is the foremost contemporary American interpreter of Byron; he has written a recently enlarged study of Thomas Hardy. And now he presents Swinburne, a full-fledged Victorian Byron, not merely as a singing "reed through which all things blow into music" but as the romantic insurgent "loving" intellectual and political freedom, "although giving way like the former poet to license; hating injustice and tyranny, and trusting in man's dignity and future."

It is this comprehensive view of a wayward, brilliant individuality which Mr. Chew establishes at the outset and which he faithfully develops in large perspective through the volume. It is the picture of one who felt:

The passionate pride of deep-sea pulses
Through nerve and jubilant vein
As from the love and largess of old time;
And with his heart and all the tides keep
The tidal throbs of all the tides keep
And charm him from his own soul's
With infinite and invasive influence,
That made strength sweet in him, and
Sweetness strong.

In the poem "Thalassius" (from which we quote these lines) Mr. Chew finds repeated through Swinburne's what cloudy symbolism of "heavy vaporous riot of imagery" the confessed autobiography of the poet—child of the restless sea, "a foistering and fugitive on earth," dedicated to liberty and song. And with such verses as the key the critic proceeds to unlock the heart of the singer.

The Dramas

If you open this latest description of the life and works of the poet, however, expecting the exposures of the ultra-modern biography you will be completely disappointed. You will rather be warned by the simple laconic title for which the more currently characteristic reinterpretation would have substituted the heading of one of Mr. Chew's own chapters, "Beauty and Revolt," or something of that arresting nature. In his strict reticence about the poet's life this critic is positively courageous. Not that he ignores Swinburne's personal career, which he sketches in as a background of the artistic career, but he feels that enough has been already told in Gosse's exhaustive and intimate record. He chooses rather to provide a fresh and careful illumination of the entire range of Swinburne's achievement.

Especially needed is Mr. Chew's emphasis upon the tragedies and the prose, which never before have received such full illumination. While it would not be possible to revive any general interest in these dramas, Mr. Chew has put them in their proper perspective. He points out that "in one sense Swinburne's dramas possess unity, the unity of a great central idea; but this center is too often hidden by the elaboration of semi-detached or unrelated side issues. The basic defect in all the tragedies (allowance being made for splendid exceptions in individual scenes) is technical incompetence. He planned his plays for performance at some Elizabethan theater. Historically therefore they represent the "culmination and conclusion of this Elizabethan revival," which in this genre is the end of Romanticism.

Essays and Criticism

Of far greater general interest is that exuberant overflow of Swinburne's prolific power into his frequent essays and criticism. Never, perhaps, has appreciation—and denunciation—of literature been poured out with more energy and enthusiasm. Without system or profession of a definite critical faith, often the victim of his own extravagances in both judgment and expression, he often penetrates to the heart of an author's quality and meaning and poetic critic is able to do. All of which Mr. Chew has described with fresh discrimination and probably with adequate detail. For both the dramas and the prose he has written what appears now practically a final estimate.

Of Swinburne as a lyric voice Mr. Chew concludes: "His place among English poets whose work belongs exclusively to the second half of the nineteenth century is indisputably

first." But "he founded no school. He was not, as his first admirers hailed him, the sunrise of a new era of poetry, but the flaming sunset of Romanticism." Among the poets of the world, moreover, "he is not of the first order nor perhaps even of the second rank." For nowhere in his verse will be found a line or a stanza in which is concentrated the inmost spirit of poetry. And yet, despite all the excesses and mistiness, the narrow range of themes and the thinness of ideas, Mr. Chew indicates that "this reed through which all things blow into music" (as Tennyson said of Swinburne) produces harmonies through which "forms and substances present themselves with added glory."

Begun more than 10 years ago and expressly withheld from publication until the recent appearance of the definitive Bonchurich edition of Swinburne's works, this volume preserves the older critical manner, buttressed by expert scholarship.

Into the newer technique of explaining artistic development the author does not try to enter. He does not attempt the more exhaustive scale of the Lowell "Keats" or the Peck "Shelley." In some places it seems to us that he has made too much of a chronicle of titles and facts which might have been relegated to footnotes, as long as he adopts the use of these frequently in the style of the more scholarly study. The result is some unevenness in tone. In general, however, Professor Chew has made a skillful proportioning of multitudinous details within the pattern of eight provocatively titled chapters. His analysis of poems and chapters is always expert, his critical judgments fair, sympathetic, and searching, his expression always competent and often felicitous.

AUTHOR OF "THE PATHWAY"



HENRY WILLIAMSON

Last Poems

Angels and Earthly Creatures, by Elinor Wylie, New York: Knopf, \$2.50.

WHETHER has followed Elinor Wylie's career through the last eight brilliant years opens her last volume of verse with emotion. It contains 19 sonnets and 20 other lyrics, which, though they do not make a thick book, are a bounteous and rich offering of poetry to be the harvest of a single season. "Trivial Breath" was published in 1928, and it was last summer, in England, that many of the new poems were written.

The key to the title is found in the quotation from John Donne: "But, because Angels could not propagate, nor make more Angels, he enlarged his love, in making man, that so he might enjoy all natures at once, and have the nature of Angels, and the nature of earthly Creatures, in one Person."

The sonnets with which the book opens demand comparison with the famous sequence of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. They, too, are dedicated to one person, and are written by a woman to whom love came late. Until then her beauty could not make her proud; until then she had wandered alone; until then she was masterless; but henceforth she is a child who has come home, a hound for faithfulness.

Put forth your hand, put forth your hand to bless
A creature stricken timorous and dumb,
Who now regards you with a lover's eyes
And knows that you are merciful and wise.

Over the personal, the actual and intimate reality of these poems, a veil of abstraction, of sublimation, is

thrown to lift them into the field of art, the universal, and make them more potent and more lasting than the not less poignant cries of other human beings, which, though they do not make a thick book, are a bounteous and rich offering of poetry to be the harvest of a single season.

Lighter forms than the sonnet quicken the other poems, together with anecdotes and varied characters. "The Broken Man," for instance, a little figure in china, loved by a child and mended with a rivet; "Hughie at the Inn," "Robin Hood's Heart," and "The Mountaineer's Ballad." But still a flaming seriousness, that some may call prescience, marks every line. "This Corruptible," one of the best, takes the form of a dialogue between

The Mind severe and cool;
The Heart still full of fire;
The fine-spun Soul, a beam of sun can startle.

In another, "Chimera Sleeping," even more lovely, the poet comes upon "Beauty's pure pathetic shape," lying in a wood. And still a third is an elegy, brief, simple and quaint:

Without you
No rose can grow;
No leaf be green;
If never seen
Your sweetest face;
No bird have grace
Or power to sing;
Or anything
Be kind, or fair,
And you nowhere.

Coming at the end, it serves to turn one gently again to the opening sonnet, which is not simple, and so to the others, which are long in thought and very far from quaint, being indeed challenges to the great love sonnets, and so fresh in bloom today as to seem their peers.

Chatto & Windus are the English publishers of R. H. Mottram's latest novel, "The Boroughmonger," which was reviewed in these columns April 24 in the American edition (Little, Brown).

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BUMPUS

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Puffs, Progress and Paternalism

ASHED SIMON & Schuster will publish it. We dare them to do it.

Reverting for a moment to the Gray-Monroe book, another discovery made by the authors was that women are more interested in books and magazines and less in newspapers than men. This interests us, in view of our own investigation into the problem of why it is always a woman customer who asks the foolish question in the bookshop. In this connection L. A. S.—no, another one in Florida—writes:

"In your chat of April 24 concerning 'Horse, Plug and Anecdotes,' you wonder why the customer, in absurd Gray-Monroe, is always a woman, and issue a challenge to publishers to send you stories about 'male customers' in search of an author."

"I am a woman and a customer, I have done a good job."

These investigators remind us that millions of American adults can not read at all. Of those who can read, they tell us, 95 per cent read newspapers, 75 per cent magazines and 50 per cent books. We find this surprising; we should have placed the percentage of book readers much lower. But we must give the people time. Meanwhile we may take courage from the discovery that "the number of books published in 1927 was much smaller than in either 1912 or 1915."

The West, as ever, is much more progressive than the Atlantic seaboard. Thus Massachusetts has 37 times as many books in its libraries in proportion to its population as has Arkansas, and it reads 27 times as many books; while California, Oregon and Washington rank highest in the percentage of population reading the 10 most popular magazines. But regardless of geography, it is found that everywhere interest in the radio is in inverse proportion to the amount of education and book reading.

Not that education necessarily has much to do with the matter. The facts recorded in this book throw a vivid light on this point. The National Geographic Magazine, it appears, is one of the most popular publications in lumber camps; while the Literary Digest ranks first in popularity with the alumni of 15 different colleges. Now the National Geographic Magazine, as an acquaintance of ours once remarked, is very desirable, like the tabloid papers, because the pictures tell the story and the text is not so important. The Literary Digest, it is a digest neither of literature nor of news, nor yet of thought, but merely of editorial opinions.

Thus it is seen that the lumbermen and the college graduates, though they are taking different paths, are really aiming at the same end: both are dodging the art of thinking.

To the credit of the publishers he said that they do not intend to allow the book trade to fall behind the van of progress. They are doing all they can to save their customers from the trouble of forming an opinion. Verdicts which are unquestionably far better than any ordinary person could possibly form by himself are supplied nowadays with the books. On our desk is a novel which Simon & Schuster will publish next week. On the jacket are puffs from Theodore Dreiser, Will Durant and Edgar Lee Masters. They are all good, but we will quote from Dr. Durant's because it's the funniest: "Here an organized Ulysses is written in a style of surpassing beauty. Every sentence is beautiful. I have not read any book so well written, since Anatole France and Thomas Hardy."

Dr. Durant, you will remember, is the scholar who made a book on philosophy a best-seller. But when he speaks of Anatole France as "well written," or couples the names of Anatole France and Hardy in speaking of beautiful prose—has he ever read Hardy's novels?

What we have been watching for patiently now for a number of years is the arrival of a book carrying on its jacket an unfavorable comment from one of these authorities who are allowed to read the advance proofs. Has it never struck you as strange that such privileged personages deliver only laudatory notices? We believe this: That when an unfavorable advance opinion is published it is soon forgotten.

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New Words, Old Travels

The Diary of Montaigne's Journey to Italy by Way of Switzerland and Germany in 1580 and 1581. Translated by E. J. Trechmann. London: Hogarth Press, 15s. net.

WE DO not know at what precise speed this planet is supposed to be cooling, whether there are variations of increase and decline in that inner heat, or what changes are subtly twisting the seasons round, but an hour with Florio's Montaigne—as which one inevitably turns after reading his travel diary—is enough to show how much the world has cooled down since Elizabeth reigned in England. It is hard on the modern translator. He performs a colder man, removed three centuries from the primal fires.

This was Mr. Trechmann's predicament when he was faced with the task of translating the Essays and with the formidable competition of Florio and even the late Cotton. To translate the Diary was not such an onerous undertaking. The competition from the past was less. The Diary was discovered 180 years after Montaigne's passing and did not therefore receive Florio's attention; in fact, it has only twice before been done into English. Hazlitt's version was the first, a piece of work that began well but soon careered off into paraphrase; and it was tackled on the end of his clumsy, one-volume edition of Cotton. The only other translation was by Waters, published in 1903—not in 1913 as Mr. Trechmann says in his introduction—and is both incomplete and inaccurate.

Apart from the lack of competition, the fact that the Diary is a record of concrete facts and observations, as distinguished from the subtler abstract speculations of the Essays, makes it a far more straightforward piece of work for the translator.

The neglect of the Diary is understandable. It is a disappointment after the Essays, if one has a right to expect the full quality of a writer's work in a Diary at all. It is unlikely that Montaigne intended it for publication and it is not a work that one reads from cover to cover. Part of it was dictated in French by Montaigne to his servant from the inns between Paris and Rome, and a great deal more was written in Montaigne's own shaky Italian. But if one agrees with Mr. Saintsbury that the literary value of the Diary is slight, it has a definite biographical interest.

Montaigne's object in writing was, as he said in the Essay on Books, "not to make things known, but my self." The travel diary does not illustrate and make known his inner

life; nor does it appear that so very many of the recorded experiences of his journey were afterward fuel for the Essays; but the Diary does reveal something of his outward condition and the kind of fact which he thought worth noting and digesting. He traveled with a considerable retinue; expensive traveling was his particular vanity. His curiosity was constant. It was his habit, on arriving at a town, to call on the clergyman or the priest, with whom he would enter into theological disputes, but to whom he went chiefly for information, for he depended upon persons and not upon guidebooks.

He was avid for the grotesque or curious fact: the hearsay that had set villages gossiping; the differing conditions of French, German, Swiss and Italian inns; the customs at the "bains," where, skeptical, he took the waters; the formal gardens whose concealed water jets could be made to sprinkle unwary visitors from unsuspected places; the etiquette of the papal audience; the curiosities of religious custom and of archeology. The account of his stay in Rome is specially interesting; and, incidentally, the Essays were seized there by the Customs, as they were suspected of heresy.

In short, as a traveler Montaigne sees and notes those things which Bacon—a man of not dissimilar outlook, though there is all the difference of French and English between them—recommended, from "the courts of princes, specially when they give audience to ambassadors," down the whole imposing list.

Montaigne was a good traveler, for he accommodated himself without protest of word or instinct to the customs of foreign countries and he refused to travel by the same road twice. His essay-like digressions off the main route were the despair of his readers. He was a better digressor than diarist, but if the Diary is neither a rich nor an inspiring book it is curiosity which is at last well translated and will send those who like Montaigne back to their Florio.

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The Life of Lord Pauncefoot, by R. B. Mowat, London: Constable, 16s. net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, \$5.

JULIAN, Lord Pauncefoot, the first representative of England or, indeed, of any country in the United States to be accorded the rank of ambassador, will perhaps always be chiefly remembered as a principal in the negotiation of the important international agreement which bears his name—the Hay-Pauncefoot Treaty, by which the position of the Panama Canal in the world's economy was determined. But that was only the culmination of a long career devoted, with a notable constancy of purpose, to the furtherance of amity among the nations.

The great part of Professor Mowat's book is naturally given to the 12 years which Pauncefoot spent in Washington, but the earlier chapters are of almost equal interest. Especially to be recommended to those who wish to understand what may be called the private side of public affairs is that in which the inner workings of the British Foreign Office is explained. It is a model of how such a thing should be done, for Professor Mowat has the gift of lucidity.

Both by temperament and by training Pauncefoot was ideally suited to the great position to which he was eventually called. He had started as a lawyer, apparently with no intention beyond a private practice at the bar. But ere long he found himself Attorney-General of Hong Kong and he subsequently became Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands. Then, returning to England, he entered the Civil Service as legal under-secretary of the Colonial Office, whence he was transferred to the Foreign Office in a similar capacity, eventually to become its permanent head.

His knowledge of the law, especially of international law, which he had deeply studied, was of great advantage to him in a country where the statesmen with whom he had to deal were also often lawyers. But of even greater importance were his personal qualities—his integrity, his dignity, which was tempered with a pleasant humor, the tact and suavity of his address. He was just the man to conduct the negotiations over such delicate questions as the Venezuelan boundary and the Behring Sea fisheries. He was liked in Washington and he was happy there, and no one has done more than he to consolidate cordial relations between the two great English-speaking countries. Professor Mowat has told excellently, the story of a fine career.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Last-Minute Ideas for Summer Wardrobe

By ELEN FOSTER

BESIDE the two great semi-annual collections of models which the Paris couturiers show each season, each of the big houses has a smaller, so-called "mid-season collection," which is a sort of postscript to the larger exhibition and which includes the very last-minute ideas for the approaching season. At the present moment, these collections, which comprise the last ideas for the summer wardrobe, are in full swing.

One of the outstanding features of the great majority of these collections is the revival of wash materials—linen, tussore, shantung, men's shirting and old-fashioned organdie and dimity—for the morning frock. Captain Molyneux has any number of these in his new collection. There are charming sleeveless frocks of linen in lovely flower shades, hyacinth blue, lily-of-the-valley green, daffodil yellow and deep rose, made with a long plain bodice, usually with a narrow belt of the same material, and a kilted skirt and worn with a plain long-sleeved jacket, also of the linen.

On the Beach

There is also what is called a "beach costume" in gay-colored linen, which is made in exactly the same manner, but the pleated skirt is buttoned down one side and attached with snap-hooks around the low waistline, so that it can be removed, revealing rather full knee-length knickers, closely resembling "shorts," which are sewed to the bodice.

Much the same idea is used by Mme. Chantal, in a jersey bathing costume which consists of a one-piece jersey bathing suit, over which is worn a wrap-around skirt of the same material, a short jacket, and a long loose coat or circular cape, all in the same jersey or in a firmer woolen material of the same color. This is extremely practical if one lives at a distance from the beach, for one goes forth in what is apparently a complete street costume and when one arrives at the bathing place removes the coat and skirt, stockings and sandals, and plunges into the sea. On emerging from the water, one plays at handball or other games on the sand or lolls in the sun until thoroughly dry and then dons the skirt and coat and usually the little bright felt beret, which is the favorite hat for the seaside, and saunters homeward, fully clothed and ready for luncheon.

Jackets and Coats

The short jacket or long loose coat of the same material as the frock plays a very important part in the summer wardrobe. It is seen in the heavier materials, tweed, jersey, English hosiery and jersey, worn with the street costume for cooler days and in the lighter fabrics for warmer weather. Daytime frocks of checked or striped marquisette (a favorite material, by the by, for summer frocks) or of tussore or wash silk are worn with unlined, loose, long-sleeved jackets of the same material, hanging loose, without fastenings. Afternoon frocks of printed crepe-de-chine, georgette or flowered chifon or mousseline-de-soie are worn with long loose coats of the same material, which in the case of those of chifon are often trimmed about the edge and on the

sleeves with several rows of narrow ruffles, and evening frocks have either the short jacket or long coat, or in some cases, a long cape which fits tightly around the shoulders and is edged with ruffles or fine pleatings.

Jackets of embroidered chifon, georgette or lamé must be worn over plain evening frocks of georgette, chifon or lace. One of these worn with one's last year's black evening frock gives it the effect of an entirely new costume. Georgette and similar materials are shown for the coat of the summer ensemble, replacing the heavier materials such as kasha, crepe-de-chine and crepe-marocain, which were used in the models intended for the spring. Sometimes these coats are unlined, but, as a rule, they have a light-weight lining of the same color, such as chifon or a silk voile. These coats usually flare at the bottom, either in a series of godets set six or eight inches from the edge or with a circular ruffle, and they often have around the neck a wide band of fur, fox, lynx, ermine or nutria. Encrusted bands, bows, knots and tiny tufts or plings are still used and add a great deal to the elegance of the garment. The most popular form of decoration is the encrusted bowknot which is used for coats, and frocks as well, in all materials from jersey to fine georgette. It has been seen on the skirt and at the back of a jacket of a tailored suit in heavy English tweed. A coat of black georgette noticed recently had one of these bowknots, piped around the edges with the tiniest fold of black crepe-de-chine, just at the back of the neck and another just below the waistline at the side of the front.

The kerchief idea is still seen in an inserted triangle at the back of the neck of the coat of the summer ensemble, tied at one side or in the front with narrow pointed ends. This is seldom present, however, on the new frock except in the sports costumes. Collars, plain folds or narrow fichu effects in white georgette, lace or embroidered mull



Summer Frock of Black and Ecu crepe de Chine With Frills of Ecu Georgette, From Joseph Paquin.

have replaced the kerchief for the summer frock. These soft touches of white give a distinctly feminine air to the frock, which is universally becoming.

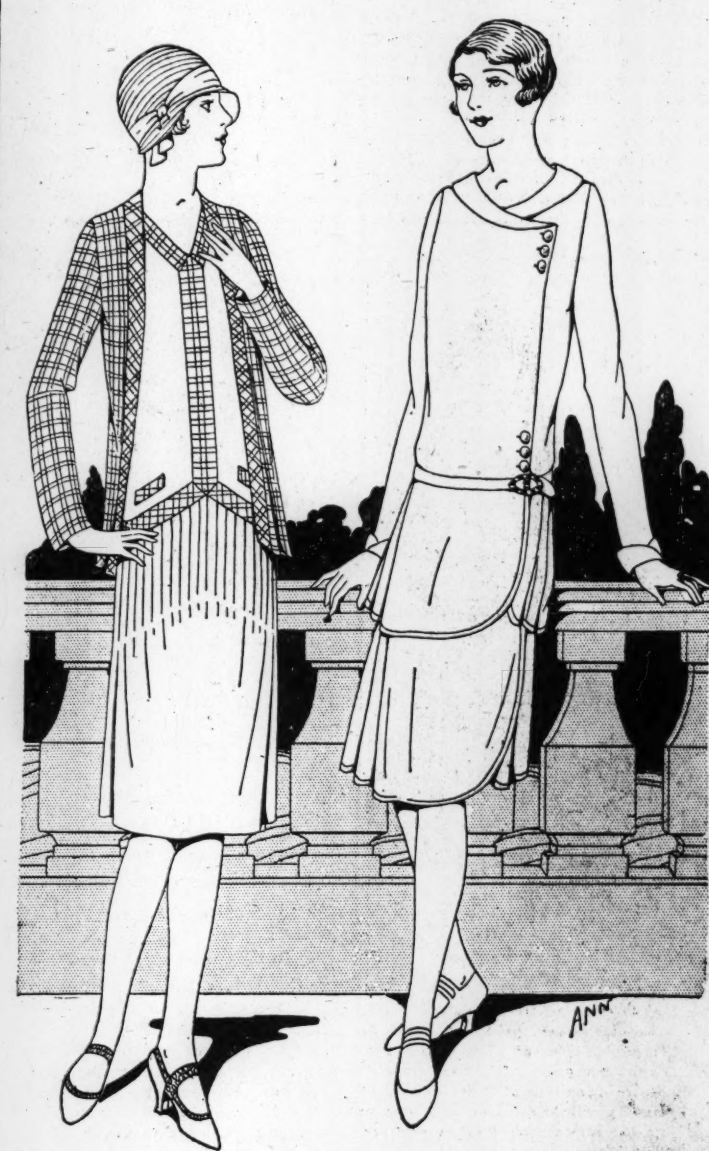
For the Mature Woman

There is very little change in the frock of printed crepe-de-chine, georgette or foulard from those designed for the earlier collections. These are still made with ruffled or pleated flounces on the skirt, sometimes with an overskirt effect, fitted tightly around the hips and with a plain bodice with a loosely draped fold of the same material at the neck tied in a bowknot at the side or front or with a collar or fichu of white and cuffs of the same material at the wrists of the long, plain sleeve. The skirts are a wee bit longer and often dip a bit at the back, in which case, there is a corresponding dip at the back of the coat with which the gown is worn.

There is nearly always at least one black-and-white costume in the new collections designed for the older woman. As a rule, these are of crepe satin, the skirt and smart jacket or coat being in black and the bodice in white. The skirt is quite plain, beau-

tifully cut, usually in the "wrap-around" style and the bodice, which is attached to it, is longer than usual and often ends in a swathed girdle which ties at the side, sometimes held in place by a rhinestone buckle. The jacket or coat is lined with white satin and has a scarf at the neck lined also with white, which ties in long ends, sometimes at the front and sometimes hanging at the back. This makes an extremely smart and elegant costume for the woman of ample proportions.

The cape-coat is a feature of these latest exhibitions, which may be considered as a sign that it will be in



The Frock on the Left Has a Jacket in Green-and-White Plaid Gingham and a Sleeveless Dress in Plain Green Trimmed With Strappings of Plaid. The Other Frock Is Made of Primrose Tub Silk and Has a Cross-over Collar and a Side Closing Fastened With Removable Buttons.

vogue for next autumn and winter. Every conceivable variety is shown in these capes. There are some which cover the shoulders, fitted tightly like those of the Victorian era, others which reach to the waist, and some which extend in a long point quite to the edge of the coat. There are some which hang loosely at the back, some which cover the front and extend tightly around the shoulders and with two or three circular ruffles, and with the edge and the others at a little distance above and tied at the neck with long floating ends, all of the same material.

And speaking of capes, the favorite evening wrap for the summer is a cape in lamé, brocaded satin, soft chifon-velvet or georgette, fitted tightly around the shoulders and with two or three circular ruffles, and with the edge and the others at a little distance above and tied at the neck with long floating ends, all of the same material.

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Tub Frocks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASH fabrics come into their own in summer time, and not least important among them is gingham. This crisp fresh material is very well suited to the slick sports styles favored by the active women of today, for it has enough substance to look well made up in tailored designs. Its washing and wearing qualities are well known, and several good makes are guaranteed fadeless.

as they are ideal for wearing at a seaside resort or on board ship. White looks very chic trimmed with gay geranium red, a cool leaf-green, or black; when the color selected is echoed in the hat, parasol and shoes. Light tones always predominate in wash materials, and appropriately, as these are much used in vacation time.

Yellow and apple-green shades, which are now in vogue, have been chosen for the designs illustrated. They will both be easy to launder quickly, and therefore convenient for the traveler. The two-piece on the left has a jacket in green-and-white plaid gingham, and a sleeveless dress in plain green trimmed with strappings of plaid. The other frock is in primrose silk and has a cross-over collar and fashionable side closing fastened with removable buttons. Two wide circular flounces edged with a narrow binding of self material form the skirt.

Gymnasium Suits

BECAUSE gymnastics have become fully as important as are sports—tennis, swimming, and hiking—designers have seen no reason why the woman who exercises should have to wear a makeshift suit, especially since it so evidently fails to supply the body the freedom it requires. Accordingly, manufacturers have produced gymnastic suits which are exceedingly attractive, novel, and within the reach of the average woman.

In fashioning these suits in a trim and artistic manner, the manufacturers have not overlooked the practical aspect and so the models have plenty of fullness in the top and bottom of the bloomers. These are reinforced with double thicknesses where there is extra strain and, except for the suits which are patterned after the small child's bloomer outfit of bright gingham or chambray, the suits are made of dark material. Youthfulness and a touch of the unusual are supplied by the vivid, modernistic applied trimmings.

Two models recently seen were perfect illustrations of the sprightliness of these little suits, though they are not as practical as some. The first suit was fashioned like a romper in cotton milanese. The body part of the garment was bright red and the bloomers were black with the black extending up the front in a jagged line. Then the contrast of the black



Evening Frock of Corn-Colored Velvet With Jacket of Tulle in the Same Color, Embroidered in Gold Sequins. From Worth.

against the red was further intensified by having the black outlined by a narrow banding of white.

The other outfit resembled a demure bathing suit, except that it was far more striking. The material was beige wash silk. The suit was composed of a bodice and skirt bottom over bloomers, but the unusualness of the costume lay in the printed pattern of shaded blue which bordered the skirt. Against the shimmering beige silk the different gradations of blue were very effective. There was a simulated belt also of blue, and bands on each shoulder ended in extending up the front in a jagged line. Then the contrast of the black

Men's Wear for Sundays in Town

FOR wear in town on Sundays men are given a choice between a cutaway coat and a silk hat and the Oxford short coat and derby. In each case the trousers should be striped black cashmere or gray unfinished worsted. With either a single-breasted waistcoat is correct, and it may either match the coat or be in tan, brown or gray.

The shirt should be of white pleated piqué or linen with stiff double cuffs, and a wing collar. The cravat may be an Ascot, or a four-in-hand, or a bow in black and white, or black and gray, or all gray.

Gloves must be pearl-gray suede or mocha with the cutaway. The same gloves may be worn with the short

jacket, or tan cape or yellow chamol may be substituted.

Boots of black patent leather with gray tops or black oxfords with spats are correct. Plain black silk socks may be worn with either suit. With the short jacket they may be clocked in white.

Pearl links and studs are to be worn. With the short jacket the links may be jeweled. With the Ascot a pearl pin should be worn.

Nasturtiums Bloom

Capucine is the French word for nasturtiums, and the fashionable color range thus named includes a sunny beige, a sunshine-yellow and a gorgeous orange, all reminiscent of this garden favorite.



Th' Wee Sma' Hours

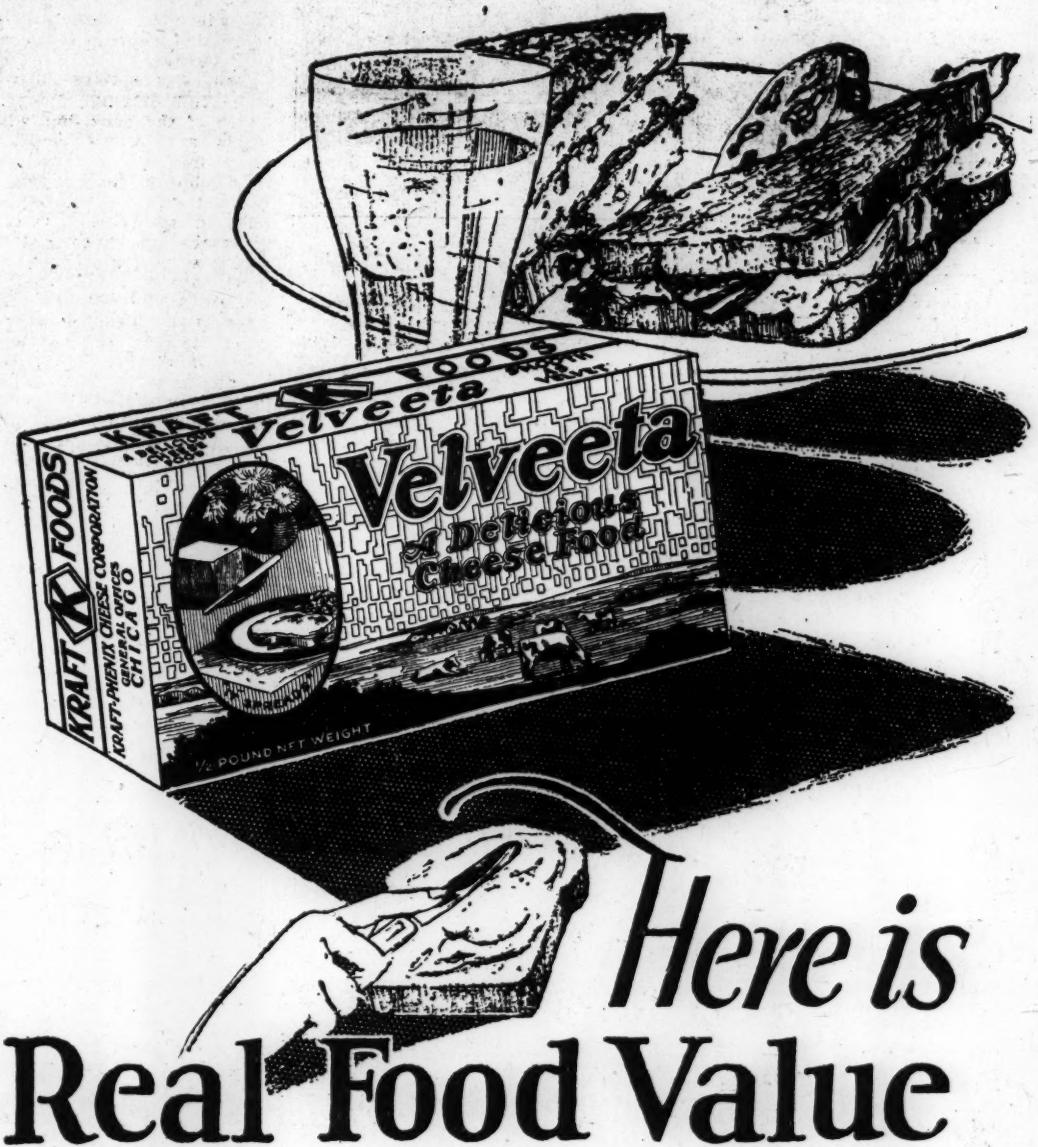
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Fashions and Dressmaking

The Shoe Cycle

"SHOES are as perishable a stock as celery," says the shoe dealer. "A grocer may think he has to sell his celery or potatoes before closing time Saturday night, but a shoe that has been in stock over 90 days is worth no more to the shoe merchant than the wilted celery is to the vegetable purveyor." It is not the problem of getting shoes the right size, or the problem of getting comfortable shoes that con-

cerns the shoe merchant; it is the cost of securing the newest of the constantly changing styles.

Instead of having four seasons of fashions, shoe retailers have six or more seasons in which they must initiate new styles and colors. Of course, there are certain staple styles which will last longer than others, but even these are kept no longer than nine or ten months—just about the length of time for a shoe to wear out, as a customer does not desire to wear the same style twice.

Most shoe styles are considered good for a period of about two months. The spring season starts Jan. 1. At that time a shipment of advance spring shoes, which have been ordered in November, is received. These shoes sell well during January and February. The best sellers for this period are street shoes with military or Cuban heels from ten to fifteen eighths of an inch high.

The first of March are received the real spring styles. In this shipment are the dress shoes of light colors. The heels are either Spanish or Louis and range from fourteen to nineteen eighths of an inch high. The spring colors are never the same. There are always new variations in the shades of tan, brown, and gray. The "muddy" shades of tan and brown will be used a great deal this spring.

In May are received the summer shoes which are sold during June and July. These include white shoes and sandals. Sports shoes with their low heels dominate this season.

So with the coming of every month, the shoe dealer must meet the same problem of securing the newest shoes. There is no shoe season as there is a coat season, but there are constantly changing seasons for the whole 12 months.

Shoes are ordered in lots of from 44 to 80 pairs of the same style. This includes all the sizes and widths. Then if a style proves to be a good seller, the best sizes are re-ordered. Sometimes, however, the best sellers are not reordered because they are not safe property. What may be a great seller for a month may prove only a fad, and if the merchant reorders in this stock, he has on hand a line of shoes which are impossible to sell.

Out of this develops the problem of disposing of the leftovers. Some stores have sales in which they cut the prices of the shoes from 33 to 50



Wide World
Such a Brown-Checked Woolen Coat Worn With a Hat of Tan Straw Is Extremely Smart and Practical for a Child at Play.

Fashion Nuggets

Lingerie collar and cuffs are much in evidence on tailored frocks; even the sweater must have an organdie collar and cuffs in order to hold its own.

Gray chiffon trimmed with self-color lace is much sought after for dressy afternoon wear. This color is fetching when combined with soft pink or sulphur shades.

The favored length for evening wraps is the three-quarter length. The preferred materials are taffeta, moiré and velvet. The models must be gathered closely about the hips to give the desired effect.

Linen in all its weights leads in washable fabrics, either plain or colorful. Sleeveless dresses, ensembles, blouses, shoes, hats and bags are being developed in this fabric.

Jewels as Accessories

Jewels, however, are an extremely important accessory of the wardrobe, worn with every type of costume including those designed for sports. These, too, must match the color of the costume. As a matter of fact, this fad has gone so far that a jeweler



Black Tulle Evening Frock, Model by Franklin Simon.

Knitted Belts

Knitted worsted belts are sponsored by a famous French designer of sports costumes, particularly for wear with matching sweaters and cardigans. These should appeal to the woman who enjoys knitting, for they make delightful "pick-up" work for leisure moments. The belts are from 1 1/4 to 2 inches wide and may be in the plain, knitting stitch or made more interesting by the introduction of some fancy stitch to give a striped effect. An expert knitter can, if she likes, introduce a long narrow diamond design at the center of the back, but with less trouble and equally good result, such decoration can be added in crochet stitch or embroidery after the knitted foundation is completed.

An approved closing is a large crocheted covered ball button and loop for a narrow belt, or two or three buttons of smaller size for a wider belt. A metallic belt-clasp or buckle is also suitable. To complete a sports costume a knitted hatband is recommended, being a copy of the belt in every detail even to the style of fastening. Such a set would be especially good in one of the brilliant new colorings for wear with a white sports dress and hat.

Metal Lustres Rot Silks

Silks which are weighted with a metal mordant are likely to develop holes when put into boiling water. They are therefore unsuitable for dyeing. Tub silks are free from this mordant.

Now \$1

The remainder of this edition of "Without Chart or Pattern" By MABEL HOBSON BURNS. A Little book of Chautauqua lectures tells completely how to cut garments without chart or pattern. Letters from purchasers. MRS. MABEL BURNS. 120 WEST FIRST. JOPLIN, MO.

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Smocking, an Important Spring Feature

SMOCKING has found favor this year as never before. Tiny tots' dresses and suits are indeed adorable when trimmed with this simple but decorative stitch. It is easy to execute and lends a touch of smartness to any article it adorns. A glance at the children pictured

and either side of the full skirt worked in green, a darker shade than the dress. The black border matches the stitching. This would be extremely smart also in a fine French voile, with the border and smocking in black.

Young junior finds it impossible to be left out of this parade, so he, too, comes in for a bit of handwork on his sleeves and also in a panel down the front of his blouse. In buff and brown, with brown smocking to match the shorts, a more charming little outfit could not be worn.

Next, are two little playmates, both devotees of the bloomer frock. Here, the handwork in one is quite simple, having but a small block of smocking on either side of the front panel, while the other dress sets out to follow the lines of the peter-pan collar and forms little puff sleeves by means of two rows near the edge, repeating itself once again as a bit of decoration for the center-front of the tunic.

Solid colors, such as almond-green, yellow or rose, with a darker shade allied for the smocking, characterize these two outstanding models for small children.

Big sister, dressed in a fine handkerchief linen, taking care of her two tiny wards, one of whom is dressed in peach piqué trimmed with blue smocking and the other the baby, in a pink dimity. The writer has always had a soft spot in her heart for piqués and is delighted to see them return in children's as well as adults' clothes. This not-so-small girl wears long peasant sleeves. In this dress, the smocking is put to the task of giving a high-waisted effect to the frock, also it gives the sleeve fullness from the elbow down, by being worked in at the top. As it is in white, this model could be smocked in any number of bright colors, foremost of which is red, the border on collar and cuffs matching.

These little straight-from-the-shoulder dresses fit practically all of baby's wardrobe, and we find here two examples of how simple little frocks can be made three times as chic by this needlework.

The one has a yoke of stitching zigzagged at the bottom while the other just forms a straight band across. Baby's dress is a square-necked, tiny sleeved affair, simple, but adorable in its simplicity, while sister finds the addition of a cut-out collar and tiny cuffs to her liking.

For the mother who is willing to spend a little extra time on her children's dresses, there is nothing in the way of trimming that can give greater satisfaction than smocking.

those seen in the evening are usually in long, slender designs which reach nearly to the shoulder.

There are all sort of necklaces and bracelets designed for the sports costume, among them a series of flat overlapping disks of gold or silver which lie flat against the throat or wrist and the popular Chanel "sports jewels" which consist of strings of tiny gold or silver beads strung on bright red or blue cord which shows between the beads, and which are twisted into a rope as big around as one's thumb.

In the Faubourg St. Honoré makes a specialty of matching artificial jewelry to the frock. One has only to send him a sample of the new gown, state the articles required and the approximate price that one is willing to pay for them, and they will be finished by the time the frock arrives from the dressmaker. Rhinestones used either by themselves or combined with synthetic emeralds, sapphires or rubies are the most popular of all the artificial stones, and cut in the long narrow shapes known as "baguettes" combined with round stones they make the loveliest of bracelets and necklaces. The single string of pearls is seldom seen except in the real stones, but several strings are worn with both afternoon and evening frocks, hanging nearly to the waistline. Crystal both in white and colors is also still in vogue, sparkling squares or circular stones combined with beads of shining onyx being particularly smart. Earrings are little worn in the daytime save for afternoon functions and



Various Effects Which Can Be Produced by Smocking.

For Every Costume a Bag

For each style of dress a woman wears there is a correct type of purse. The sports costume takes one kind; the tailored costume another; the street dress, the business outfit, the afternoon frock and the evening toilette, each has its own style of purse. The selections must be correct if the various ensembles are to be chic. The day is past when a smart woman, however thrifty she may be, can have only two purses, one for daytime and one for evening.

here will give an idea as to the many simple little frocks that can be made completely effective through this needlework. Of course, on a solid color, it is shown to better advantage than on a print, as the smocking is usually worked in a darker shade than the material, or in black.

Linens—either the very fine handkerchief linens for formal use or a heavier quality for play dresses—piqués, dimities, cottons, voiles, crêpes and organdies, all are adaptable to this mode of trimming.

In the top left-hand corner, the dress shown is quite elaborately smocked, having the entire bodice

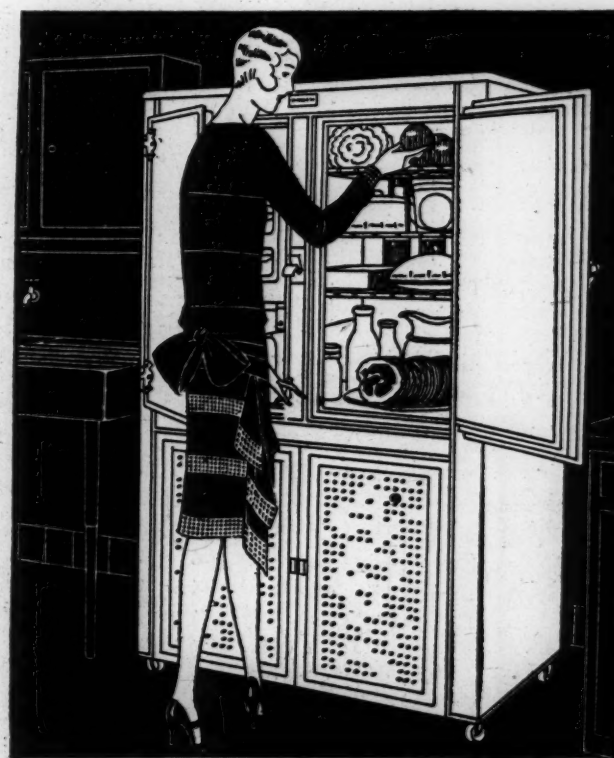
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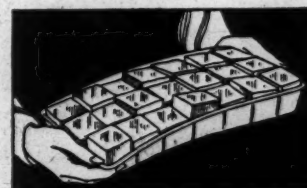
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A GOOD PLACE TO SHOP IN

One Minute Biographies



Who: MIGUEL DE CERVANTES
SAAVEDRA (ther-vahn-'tays).
Where: Spain.
When: Sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.
Why famous: A Spanish poet and novelist, author of "Don Quixote." For the 300 years since these two illustrious contemporaries passed upon the same day from the world's scene, the names of Cervantes and of Shakespeare have been linked. It is interesting to trace the analogy between them, one the principal star in the crown of Spanish, the other in that of English letters.
It has been justly shown that, though Cervantes jests at knight-errantry, he was himself the personification of a knightly and romantic figure. No adventures of his hero's outshone Cervantes' own. Seven Spanish cities proclaim themselves his birthplace. We know only that his humble parents took the lad to Madrid when he was seven. Disinclined for a profession, yet needing to earn his livelihood, Cervantes met with many strange situations in many lands: he was page to a cardinal in Italy; he served under the commander Colonna in the wars against the Turks, losing his left hand at the battle of Lepanto as he declared and proved "for the greater glory of his right"; he was captured by the African corsairs and sold into slavery. Returning at length to his native land, he devoted himself to writing.
Today no one remembers that Cervantes wrote a pastoral novel and a number of dramas in the style of his age. The fact that his "History of Don Quixote de la Mancha" was published, the first part in 1605, the second part 10 years later, is all important. In a day when most authors lived, and most books were issued, under the patronage of some powerful noble, Cervantes fought his own battle for recognition, appealing at first only to the plain people of Spain, whom he so sympathetically portrayed. Before long the literary world kindled to those rich gifts which he possessed—wit and humor, a mellow and penetrating insight into human nature—gifts embodied in this boundless measure in his masterpiece.

Mr. Scroggins continued to think, but said nothing.
John Boom's big bass voice grew stronger.
"I once knew a frog," he said, "that knew an elephant. The elephant came from a place called Africa. He told my friend that in Africa there are more kinds of birds, animals and fish than anyone ever could think of if they wanted to."
Mr. Scroggins leaned forward on his little cane.
Here was something worth listening to.
"Yes, yes, go on," he said.
John Boom cleared his throat again.
"There is a fish in that country which climbs trees," said John Boom. "At least, so my frog friend was told by the elephant. And there is a little animal not much bigger than you that has hoofs. All very queer, is it not?"
Mr. Scroggins scratched his head.
"I should like to know more," he said.
But John Boom had nothing more to say, and before Mr. Scroggins's eyes he withdrew into the water and swam away.
And Mr. Scroggins went on wondering about swans and elephants, squirrels and frogs, turtles and pigeons, not to mention fish that climb trees and little animals that have hoofs.
"I wonder," he said to himself, as he thrust his little cane under his arm and his hands behind his long coat tails, "just what is a hoof?"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Pact of Paris the Foundation of a New Era

THE Pact of Paris. Is this the beginning or is it the conclusion of the world's struggle to attain a stable and lasting peace? Is this treaty the climax or is it the foundation of a new era of international relations?

Clearly, the Pact of Paris is but the first step toward ridding the world of war. It is an essential step. It is a mighty significant step. It is the framework on which the structure of peace is to be built. It marks the direction toward an enduring peace, but it alone will not carry the nations to that destination.

It is, however, in the direction in which the Pact of Paris is today focusing the thought of the nations that further inquiry and further action must be taken. Two considerations of the greatest present-day consequence point the way. One is political, the other economic.

The Pact of Paris brings the nations of the world into a new political relationship. It binds them to a common ideal. It commits them to a common obligation. And it provides them with a new basis upon which all countries can premise their present and future policies of peace. Article II of this treaty provides, with a definiteness and a precision which many have not yet recognized, that the signatories shall seek the settlement of all their disputes, of whatever nature and of whatever origin they may be, by none other than pacific means. War, once a lawful and recognized right of any sovereign power, is today illegal and unequivocally abandoned. Resort to war for the settlement of any international controversy is at once an affront to every civilized nation of the world and the violation of a commitment to which all are pledged.

Herein the Pact of Paris raises the inevitable question: What shall be the attitude of the signatories with respect to nations which have gone to war? What policy shall the peace-pursuing countries follow with regard to a nation or nations which have sought the settlement of a dispute by the one instrument which all have renounced? It is in this direction that the Pact of Paris faces. And the answer to these questions is, we believe, a valuable contribution which world statesmanship can make to the machinery of peace.

Just as the Pact of Paris binds the nations of the world with the ties of a mutual ideal and a mutual obligation, so do the demands of world trade today bind the nations of the world with economic ties of mutual dependence and mutual benefit—economic ties which give to the whole peace movement a new impetus and a new necessity. The requirements of a world-wide commerce, as well as the responsibility of a political ideal, make it imperative not only that the nations abstain from war, but that they direct their policies to the end that war, wherever it may be threatened, will be a difficult and impracticable undertaking. This world of international trade has become, as never before, a unified and interdependent structure. Its basis is credit, which requires mutual respect, mutual confidence and mutual good will. And by virtue of this economic unity and this economic interdependence there can be no disturbance to the peace or to the friendly and normal relations between nations which does not adversely affect commercial life throughout the world.

These two factors, namely, the political renunciation of war and the steadily advancing interdependence of world commerce, make war not only morally wrong, but economically detrimental to all nations, to victor and victim alike; and just as truly they make peace not only morally right, but economically beneficial.

The time is now definitely past when the nations of the world can look with indifference upon the outbreak of war. War, however remote, is no longer a menace of local concern or a threat only to neighboring nations. It is a menace to all nations, a threat at once to their national security and to their economic well-being. The question—a question prompted by enlightened self-interest as well as by practical idealism—is not whether the nations shall take positive and co-operative action in preserving peace, but how best and along what lines such action can be directed.

More specifically, how best can the United States exert an influence deterrent to the possible outbreak of war, or to the spread of any war, once the match is struck, to major proportions. The issue is one which must not be approached with dogmatic preconceptions, but in a spirit of unprejudiced inquiry; and it is in this atmosphere of open-minded discussion that The Christian Science Monitor commends two very tangible and concrete measures to those peoples in the United States and throughout the world whose peace-loving support has already brought to fruition the epochal Pact of Paris. As applied to the United States, they would provide that:

1. It shall be the declared policy of the United States to withhold exportation of armaments or munitions of war to any belligerent, and such exportation shall be unlawful unless Congress shall provide otherwise.
2. It shall be similarly unlawful to make loans to any belligerent nation without the consent of Congress.

A resolution giving effect to the first of these two suggested measures has recently been pre-

sented to the United States Congress by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York. This resolution is designed to accomplish the same purpose as that of an earlier resolution introduced by Representative Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who had proposed that the responsibility for proclaiming a neutral embargo, that is, an embargo which applies to all belligerents alike, should rest with the President. The resolution put forward by Representative Fish, however, commends itself particularly because it makes it the normal policy that the United States shall withhold its support from any war and places with Congress the responsibility of altering that policy.

The second of these two measures is, we believe, a logical and essential extension of the Porter resolution. To withhold military supplies from warring nations, and at the same time to provide them with the financial means with which to obtain these military supplies from other sources, would be patently futile. Consider the words of Roy A. Young, governor of the United States Federal Reserve Bank:

In the eighteenth century Frederick the Great, who knew whereof he spoke, said that there were three things necessary for war: first—money, second—money, and third—money. This statement, made more than 100 years ago, is even more completely true at the present time.

Under the clear provisions of the Pact of Paris, which obligates the nations to the abandonment of war as a means of adjusting their disputes, it is incompatible with this treaty, and besides it is inconceivable, that any peace-pursuing country should aid or abet, either with munitions or with money, another nation's military enterprise. Such a conception of world peace and such measures of national policy as will give effect to this conception are alike dictated by the ideals of justice and the demands of enlightened self-interest.

Americans Abroad

NO PUBLIC questions today affect the economic development of Europe, and for that matter the economic progress of the world, more than the wise determination of the question of reparations, with its collateral bearing upon the allied debts, and the formulation of some acceptable plan for the international reduction of armaments. Conclusion of the one will remove a cause for disquiet, apprehension and doubt from the minds of European financiers and industrialists, while even the slightest step toward the settlement of the second question will mean the beginning of the progressive reduction of the heavy burden which the maintenance of great naval and military forces places upon the taxpayers of the so-called civilized world.

Newspaper readers cannot fail to be impressed with the extent to which American leadership is recognized in the endeavor to solve these problems, which are indeed in the main of importance to Europe. Even if we make allowance for the overenthusiasm of American newspapers, or for their recognition of the fact that news about American public men is peculiarly interesting to their readers, the fact remains that in the Reparations Conference Owen D. Young, and in the Disarmament Conference Ambassador Hugh Gibson, have been the leading figures. By the reports from Paris and from Geneva it is made apparent that except for the pertinacity and the harmonizing endeavors of Mr. Young the Reparations Conference would before now have adjourned in impotence, while the Disarmament Conference was given new life and hope by Ambassador Gibson's closing statement of the willingness of the United States to abandon positions it had taken earlier and to seek by every possible means a harmonious conclusion of the issue.

Ambassador Gibson speaks, of course, as the official representative of the United States, a distinguished member of its foreign service and one in constant contact with the State Department. He voices undoubtedly the desires of the Hoover Administration. Mr. Young's position is perhaps anomalous. Theoretically he is merely an adviser and aid, selected by the European parties to the reparations negotiations. He holds no commission from the United States. He was not appointed by the President. Nevertheless, when he speaks his voice carries to his European auditors all the authority of his country. How intimate are his personal associations with the Administration, how explicit are the suggestions or directions which may come to him from Washington, the public has no means of telling. And yet it seems quite incredible that such notable work as he has been doing, such powerful influence as he has been exerting for the saving of the conference from threatened dissolution could have been accomplished without a thorough understanding with Washington.

The work of these two notable Americans not only reflects high credit upon them, but stands as an impressive example of the part which the United States will continue to play in international affairs under the tactful and vigorous guidance of President Hoover.

Fine Roads at Low Cost

BEFORE complaining too vigorously against a gasoline tax, automobilists should consider carefully the fact that most of the \$306,233,842 collected in the forty-six states of the American Union which had such a tax last year was used to build new and better roads. Every automobilist is entitled to use these thousands of miles of beautiful highways for the small individual average gas tax of \$15 per vehicle per year.

This great volume of taxes is but another contribution of the automobile industry to increasing the flow of money which is so essential to the general prosperity of the Nation. Each step in the development of the automobile has extended its benefits. In this instance the millions collected in taxes go to make more and better roads, which in turn mean more and faster miles that keep an ever-widening circle intact.

Not only does this revenue help the automobilist, but it is a boon to all who use the highways, for good roads reduce the cost of transportation by saving time, tires and gasoline. The success of the gasoline tax, which now has been adopted by every one of the forty-eight states, serves as an interesting commentary on the question of sales taxes. In the past there

has always been a very radical objection to the sales tax, but the low cost of collection and the percentage of return are encouraging the revenue collectors to consider even higher rates, and it is really this possibility that has aroused some resistance.

Reshuffling the Austrian Cabinet

COMPOSED as it is largely of members of the old Seipel Cabinet the new Steuerritz Government in Austria is hardly expected to embark upon a program radically different from that of its predecessor. "Anschluss," the union of Germany and Austria, continues one of the dominant factors in political considerations. It was because of his ardent advocacy of the union that the new Premier, Dr. Steuerritz, who is a member of the Christian Socialist Party, won sufficient support to enable him to lift the country out of its political crisis. In his desire for such a union it is evident that he has been motivated not only by the conviction that it would bring the clerical party of Austria closer to the Center, or Roman Catholic Party of Germany, but also that it would help the central European republic out of its industrial and commercial morass.

Austria, hemmed in on all sides, is compelled, according to a competent authority, to export 70 per cent of the national industrial production and import two-thirds of its foodstuffs. A handicap so severe naturally brings strong support to bear upon the proposed union. But outside of Austria such a project meets a less friendly response. Experience has shown that the slightest move toward its consummation would raise a storm of protest, if not hostility, from surrounding states. Thus "Anschluss," though of surpassing importance to the people of Austria, for the present must remain in the background.

Meanwhile none of the closest observers of European affairs are sanguine about the prospects of Dr. Steuerritz's tenure of office. In Parliament he has a large Socialist party to deal with, and, as an industrialist, he is faced with a hostile rank and file in the capital, where class warfare is rampant. He carries with him a strong clerical connection, yet he cannot fail to have observed the lesson of Mgr. Seipel in mixing religion with politics. Soon his policies will be subjected to the close scrutiny of the outside world. Until then it would be premature to assume that a stable cabinet had been established in Austria.

Snubbing the Mosquito

THE mosquito, a dipterous insect, the female of which is invested with great powers of investigation, lately has been the subject of more or less agitation in at least three states. The period in history when it first acquired an especial fondness for human beings is not definitely known. It is sufficient that the mosquito of the present era greatly prizes the companionship of men. And it will exert itself to the utmost to force its attentions upon them.

Though the mosquito long ago was ostracized generally by human society, which even went to the extent of erecting network barriers to prevent it from invading the home, it evidently never has lost hope and apparently is as well organized and flourishing in many sections of the country as it ever was. The mosquito is especially aggressive in the summer months, and because of its brazen attentions organized efforts are being made by various recreational areas to free themselves of this particular summer visitor.

Maine recently passed an act which practically outlaws the mosquito. And that is about all it does do. It does not say how nor when the mosquito shall go, nor does it provide any funds with which to facilitate its exodus. But with an official ban upon it, what can a poor mosquito do but lead a sort of buccaneer's life until it has found some way to establish itself in better favor with the human race? Massachusetts, too, is striving to find a means whereby it can convince the mosquito that there are better hunting grounds than Cape Cod in which to pursue its activities. And in New Jersey, which has done a great deal of work to drive these particular visitors out, there is said to be indication of a new invasion which that State proposes summarily to squelch before the mosquitoes become so numerous and so bold as once more to search the hotel registers for prospective victims.

A Pen Prick Against the Sword

The more I study the world, the more I am convinced of the inability of brute force to create anything durable. Words of Napoleon Bonaparte while at St. Helena

Editorial Notes

An interesting example of community economy and efficiency is set forth in a report recently presented before the North Carolina School of Economy. By conveying children in trucks from outlying districts of Cumberland County to six consolidated schools it was found possible last year to have 886 pupils taught by thirty teachers at an average cost per child of less than \$38 for the school year. Another county reported a saving of \$24,000 by means of the consolidated schools plan. Through this arrangement the State of North Carolina is able not only to effect substantial savings but also to pay higher salaries to its teachers and to provide better buildings and equipment for its school children.

Many of the so-called comic strips are far from fit for youngsters to read, but credit should be extended to Ad Carter, originator of "Just Kids," who last year organized a "safety club" enrolling more than 2,000,000 youngsters. With this year's goal set at 5,000,000, who pledge themselves to observe all street traffic regulations of their city, and to be alert, keen, self-reliant, and to always look before crossing a street, cartoonist Carter may warmly be commended for his action in taking another comic strip out of the cheap, slap-stick class.

There is a lot of truth in the assertion of Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, that the more strenuous the efforts of the wets become, the more prohibition is prohibiting.

A Day in Hollywood

WE WERE a party of pilgrims from the eastern rim of the country seeking asylum from the snows and blows which characterize late winter in New England. We had turned our faces westward and following the main lines of travel had gone as far as the railroad would take us, that is to Los Angeles, the city of the angels.

Whatever we had previously heard of the quality of hospitality dispensed by the people of the Golden State was far inferior to the thing itself. In whole-hearted welcome, the welcome that takes you into the very heart, there to cherish, comfort and entertain you, to provide for all your accustomed needs, and then to arouse new ones for the sheer pleasure of providing for them—that is California hospitality.

Golden sunshine, singing birds, incomparable flowers, roadsides bordered with golden acacias as common as maples in New England, snow-capped mountains veiled in delicate tints of blue, their lower slopes abloom with many colors, bending skies of deepest azure, bright stars, and a smiling ocean, all conspire to fill the eastern dweller of the country with astonishment at the loveliness of nature, with a sort of mystification that is not easily dispelled.

We had been in this land of enchantment for a few days with visits to San Diego, to Riverside, and to lovely Pasadena with its natural beauty now enhanced by its treasure houses of art and literature, and to many other points of surpassing interest. All this had entertained and intrigued us; and then came the news no less appealing because quite unexpected, that Miss Mary Pickford would be pleased to receive us in her studio cottage at Hollywood.

It seemed the very acme of hospitality—that this most admired of all the screen celebrities would receive and entertain us in her inimitable way. It was with keen expectancy, not unmingled with a lively curiosity, that we turned our motors toward Hollywood, the Queen City of Illusion, to arrive in half an hour at the quaint little cottage of our hostess, set in the midst of a collection of buildings, some quite small, others of huge proportions towering like giants above the tiny cottages which shelter the hours of labor many whose names are household words throughout the civilized world. Such is the studio of the United Artists Colony over which Miss Pickford presides.

She met us on the little terrace in front of the cottage, smiling her welcome. "You see me in my war paint," she said, "for I am at work today. But if you don't mind, I don't, for I have been in paint most of the time since I was five years of age." And then she ushered us into the attractively arranged rooms, as dainty and artistic in their appointments as the lady herself.

It seemed almost inexplicable that so tiny a body as Miss Pickford could occupy so large a place in the heart of film fandom. Not physical size, but true artistry, the artistry which combines native poise, sweetness of disposition and mere winsomeness, make her the heroine of the screen. One cannot be long in her presence without falling under the unmistakable charm which springs from innate guilelessness, a natural courtesy and the ingenuousness of an unspoiled child.

We were soon in the midst of a buffet lunch so bounteous as quite to stimulate the appetite, although the mere eating of food assumed a proportion that seemed quite out of place in the presence of so dainty a hostess, set in such exquisite surroundings. But when served and seated Miss Pickford did what we had hoped she would do, but what we almost feared she would not. She talked to us. In sweet simplicity she discoursed about the problems of the screen—its difficulties and its unlimited possibilities as the agency of good, and its rapidly changing character. Like a veritable sage with a breadth of outlook, a keen analytical ability and a seriousness quite beyond what one

expects, she told us in her own way of the problems facing her profession.

If any of our party had entertained the notion that the life of Mary Pickford is a round of gaiety, it was wholly dispelled by her account of the strenuous labor involved in her great enterprise. For not only is she the leading lady in all her pictures—a position extensive enough in itself fully to occupy her attention—but she is producer, financial head, and editor of her organization. And when one considers the extensive operation of the United Artists with eighty-four offices scattered throughout the world, and twenty theaters, and the labor entailed in the management of this huge enterprise, the conclusion is not to be denied that she is not only the most popular artist, but one of the busiest persons in the world today.

And then in gayer mood she regaled us with stories of adventures encountered in her extensive journeyings in company with her scarcely less famous husband, the redoubtable Douglas, of being nearly mobbed in Barcelona, of being rescued from the crowd in a little English town by her athletic husband who bore her through the surging throng seated upon his shoulder; and how her lofty seat had brought her against the stout limb of a tree which held her back while Douglas struggled to bear her forward. How the crowd in another English town had torn away the door and otherwise injured the Rolls Royce sent by an admiring friend to bear her away. And a host of incidents, delightful enough to hear about, but somewhat appalling in actual experience to one less poised than this much beset little lady. And so for the lunch period.

Then she announced that she must return to the work of the day, the posing for photographs for publicity work in New York in connection with the first presentation of her latest picture. And she assured us that even though we were to be dispatched that evening by airplane, there must be no delay. But her thoughtfulness had provided for us delightful entertainment. Her secretary took us to a cozy little theater where was displayed Miss Pickford's first film effort, "The New York Hat," made in 1912. The pathetic little figure she presented was touching in the extreme, quite in contrast to her latest efforts; but there was the same sweet appeal, the same winsomeness, which have made her the world's best loved screen artist.

A few reels of a late picture were also shown, immeasurably superior in mechanical perfection to the early pictures. The manifest improvement in her art since her first experience as a film actress is proof of the untiring diligence with which she has applied herself. A few reels of "Mr. Fairbanks' latest picture were also displayed, in which the inimitable athlete appears at as good advantage as in "The Three Musketeers," which so greatly delighted the movie fandom of a few years ago.

From this unique experience we were conducted about the immense enclosure, witnessing the demolition of a French chateau with courtyard and paved streets erected for "The Iron Mask." Inside the enormous main building there was still standing the fine old Southern mansion about which cluster the incidents of "Coquette." Presently Miss Pickford appeared in a gay costume, painted and groomed for the photographs. For an hour we sat watching her surrounded by photographers, directors, managers, maids and others, all eager to secure for their idol exactly the right pose and expression. Her unflinching patience, her cheerfulness and frank friendliness with all her helpers, make very plain the reason for the genuine admiration and affection which they all share toward her. We came away with a wholly changed view as to the demands which the life of the world's most popular movie actress make upon her, and a silent but none the less keen admiration for her who has charmed millions in all walks of life by her ingenuousness and sweet simplicity. While Hollywood as the center of the motion picture industry may be the Queen City of Illusion, we had learned for ourselves that its hospitality is both genuine and substantial.

A. F. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"A New American-Indian Policy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of April 9 I find an editorial headed "A New American-Indian Policy." In this editorial you say: "The eventual solution of the Indian problem, as Dr. Wilbur views it, is assimilation into the American population as a whole." Again you say, "Very likely he will reverse the policies that reach far into the background of American history."

Recognition of the fact that the former policies of the United States Government in dealing with Indian affairs have been wrong, and that they have been a tragic failure, is a long step in the right direction. That these policies cannot be long in her presence without falling under the unmistakable charm which springs from innate guilelessness, a natural courtesy and the ingenuousness of an unspoiled child.

It is to be hoped that the remnants of the American Indian race will continue to be a burden upon the Government or that it may be made a valuable addition to the Nation's citizenship. The result depends upon the policy to be adopted, and its wise and proper administration.

The view put forth above that assimilation is the only proper solution is certainly correct. The greatest danger that threatens is that the task will be begun at the wrong end. It is not with the Indian that the first constructive work must be done. First the white population must be taught to know and have faith in the Indian, to recognize and appreciate his capabilities and his potential value as a citizen.

There is available abundant and convincing proof that the Indian can attain to the highest degree of American civilization; that under proper development any group of Indians may be quickly brought to as high an average standard of citizenship as any group of the country. The white citizens under the same environment and with equal opportunity, and that an equal proportion of the Indian race will attain outstanding excellence in any trade, profession or art.

This was conclusively demonstrated by the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes when driven from their ancestral homes to new domains within what is now the State of Oklahoma. By the removal treaties they received the right to establish governments for themselves, and by the promise of the American Government they were assured that they would be permitted forever to administer their own affairs. Shortly after their arrival in the new country ceded to them each of these tribes did establish its own government, adopted a constitution, established its legislative body, and through it enacted such laws as it believed would best promote and secure to its members the greatest possible degree of happiness and prosperity. These governments were maintained for more than three quarters of a century, and their progress toward the Nation's ideals of civilization is perhaps without a parallel in the history of all the races of the earth. The wisdom and justice of some of their governmental policies are proof positive that among these tribes were statesmen worthy to sit in the councils of any nation.

The next step is to bring the country's white population to the point where they are ready to accept the Indian as a citizen upon terms of absolute equality, and to accord to him the same privileges and opportunities of citizenship with themselves.

When these progressive steps have been taken, and the Indian has been made to know that they have been taken, the work may then be begun of awakening his ambition to do and achieve the things which tend to the highest order of citizenship.

If then he can further realize that his efforts will be rewarded by just recognition and without discrimination, the desired result is assured.

The white boys of the country who have been thrown in intimate contact with the Indian have shown the way to do this. They recognized and accepted the fact that the Indian boy could make as good a ball player as the white boy. They let the Indian know this by inviting and permitting him to take part in their ball games, at the same time letting him know that if he acquired the necessary skill he would be accepted as a player on the team on

equal footing with themselves in all respects. The result is that the Indian race gave to the athletic world such outstanding figures as Chief Myers, Bender, Jim Thorpe and many others.

This theory was also proven lately in the World War. The Indian was made to know that he was expected to render the same loyal service to his Government as his white brother owed to it. He received the same uniform and the same military training, and he marched shoulder to shoulder with his white brother. And on every field of battle, without any exception, he proved to the world that he was as good a soldier as ever followed the Stars and Stripes.

As you say in your editorial, "This result may not come for years, or perhaps for centuries. It must be a slow and gradual process."

This may be, and probably is, true, but as one who has spent more than forty years in intimate contact with the Indians, I am ready to say that the slow part of the process will be the work necessary in properly preparing the white population to know, appreciate, and accept the Indian as his true worth, and to deal justly and fairly with him in the process of assimilation.

Oklmulgee, Okla. A. E. BECKETT.

"Engineered Prosperity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, in the Monitor of April 16 entitled "Engineered Prosperity" speaks of American prosperity as a Frankenstein monster which needs to be operated to better advantage.

It seems to me there must be many in the United States today who feel that the after-war "prosperity" which we hear so much about is indeed such a monster. This prosperity might be more "friendly" and perhaps less a monster if it included all of the Nation's citizens in its scope, but unfortunately this is far from being the case. The very conditions which have brought about the unknown luxury to thousands have also brought poverty and lack to another class.

We all know the plight of the salaried worker whose income has not kept pace with the constantly rising scale of living costs. As creditable as may appear there are stenographers and clerks who are receiving salaries of \$20 and \$25 a week at this time, in cities where board and room can hardly be obtained in a decent locality for less than \$20. What are such persons to do for clothes, vacation trips, and the host of other necessities and "sundries" too numerous to mention? They will probably do just what the majority of such workers have always done—cut down on their food.

Why don't we do the real thing—pay our faithful workers a fair living wage? It is possible that the Frankenstein monster might become even more friendly if we did so.

Boston, Mass. G. M. L.

"Equal Rights for Men"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an editorial called "Equal Rights for Men" in the Monitor of March 18, there occurs the phrase "while it happens to be more expensive to hire stewards than maids." This "it happens" is surely a careless way of describing that curious custom, against which feminists have fought and are fighting, the custom of paying women less than men for similar work. It is a truism that the lower the standard of pay, the lower the standard of result.

It is this degrading standardization of pay and therefore in the long run of work, that we try to remove. It does not "happen" as your editorial says; it is deliberately brought about by competitor, legislator, trade unionist and social reformer. Reward better work with better pay; treat the woman worker as the man worker; pay for work done and not according to the sex of the worker; give equal pay for equal work; and the standard will rise at once.

In the meantime one can rejoice with your leaderly writer that men are sharing the domestic work, but can deplore that they do not share the woman's wage.

HELEN A. ARCHDALE,
International Secretary, the Six Point Group,
London, Eng.